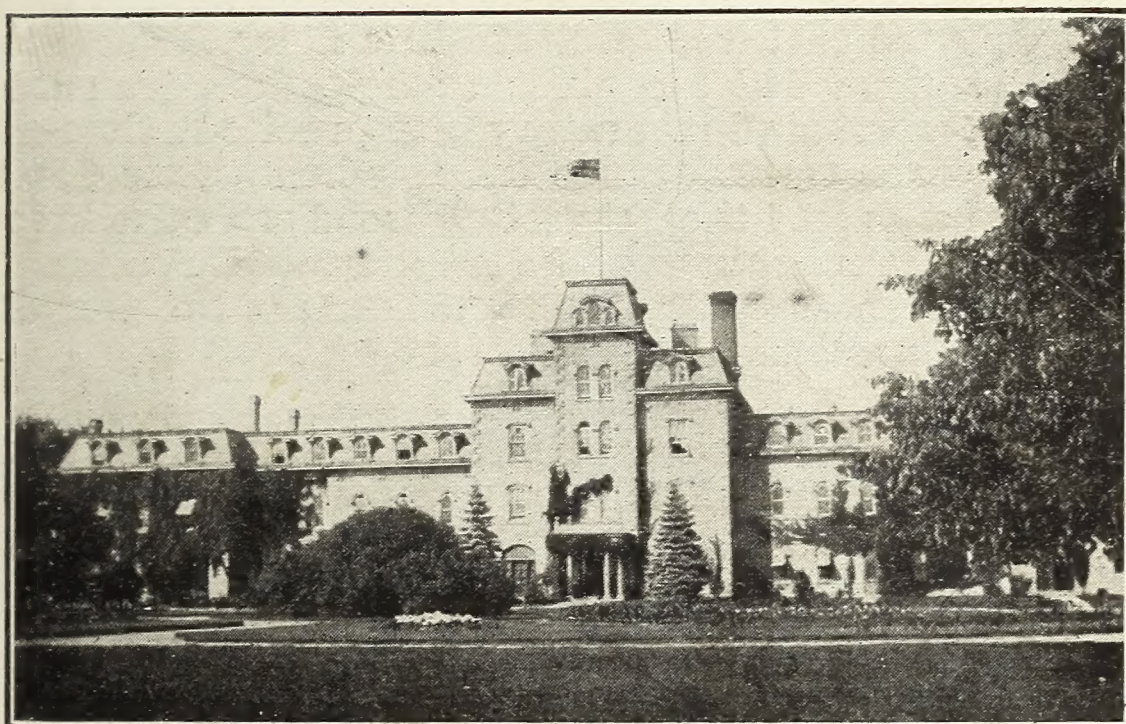


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No. 2

O·A·C REVIEW

Published in the Interests of Agriculture



OCTOBER, 1925



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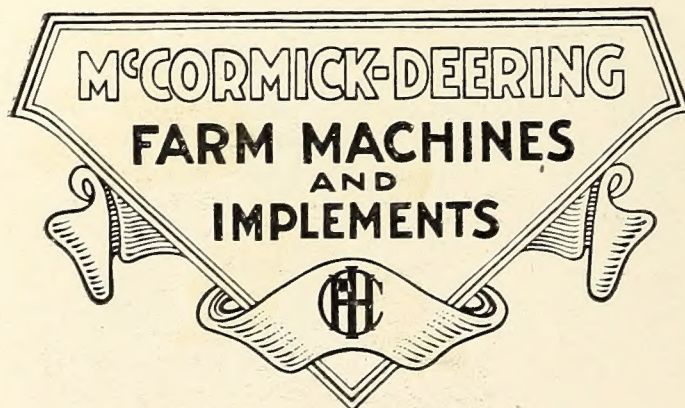
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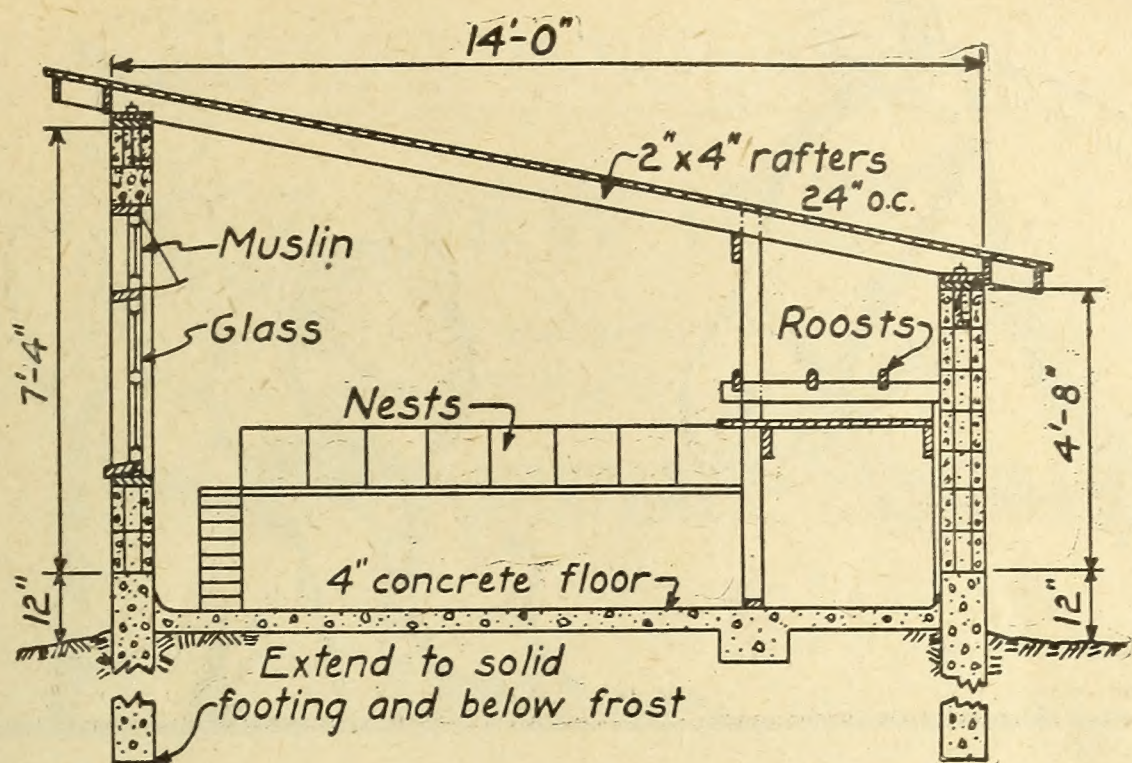
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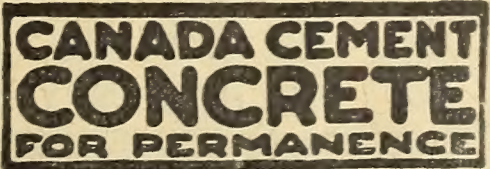
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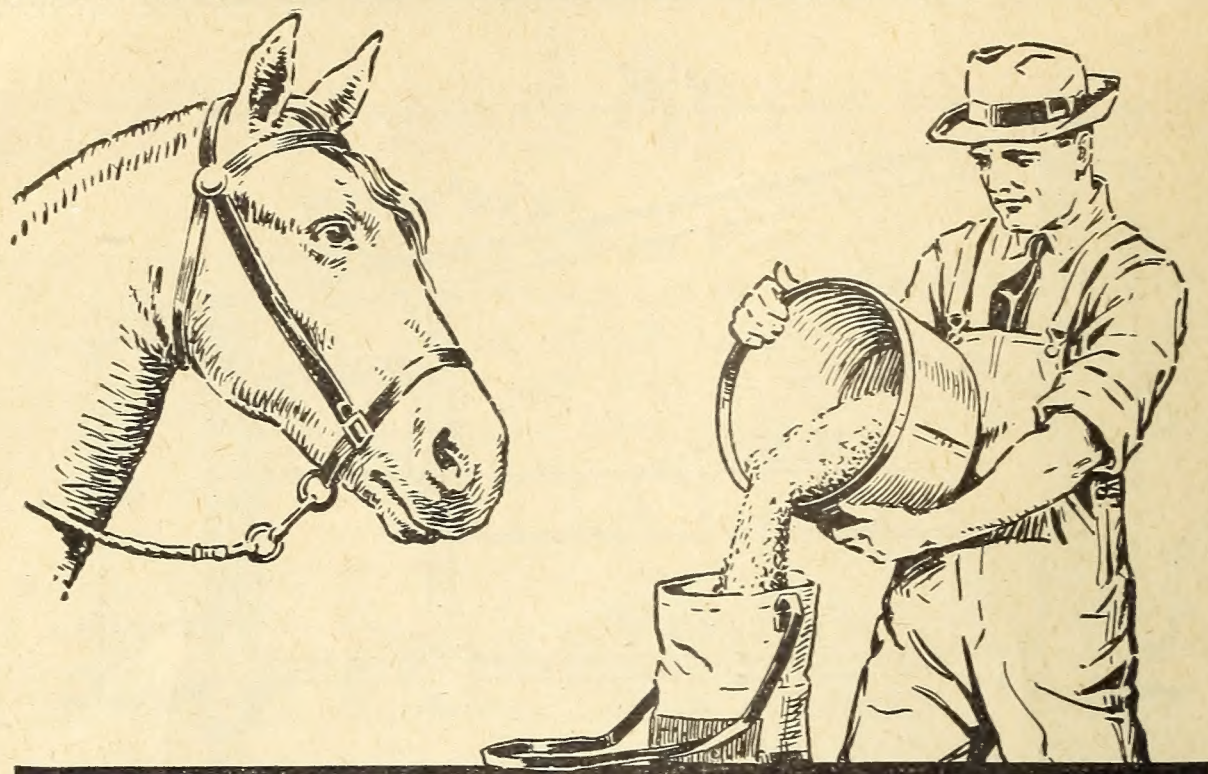
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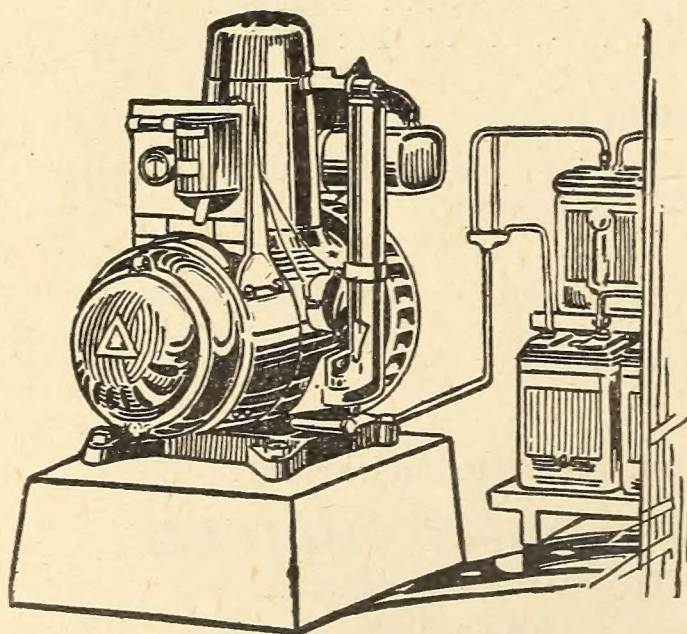


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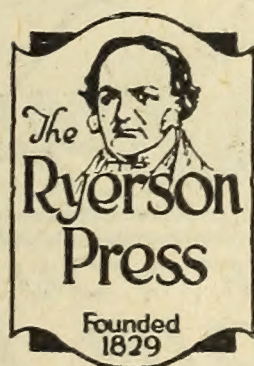
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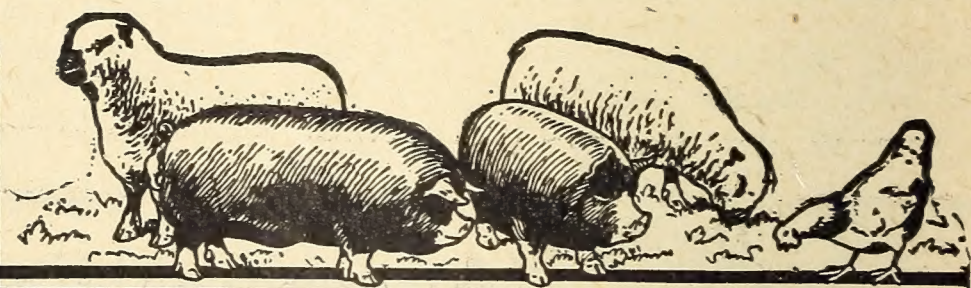
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College Song

My girl's a Hullaballu,
She wears the Red and Blue
She goes to Mac Hall too,
I go there too-oo-oo-oo.

CHORUS

And in my future life,
She's going to be my wife,
How the deuce did you find that out?
She told me so.

She goes to all the games,
With all the other Janes,
I furnish all the change,
I go there too-oo-oo-oo.

As I grow older
I shall grow bolder,
And I shall hold her,
Close to my sho-o-oulder.

THE O.A.C. REVIEW

"THE PROFESSION WHICH I HAVE EMBRACED REQUIRES A KNOWLEDGE OF EVERYTHING"

VOL. XXXVIII.

GUELPH, ONT., OCTOBER, 1925

No. 2

The University and the O.A.C.

S. E. Todd.

ONE of the great advantages of a university education is the broadening influence of associations with students drawn from many walks of life. Perhaps of all the evils from which man suffers, the most pernicious is prejudice. Prejudice is an imp of which ignorance is the sire. These two cause most of the wars, religious strifes, political differences and social ills from which man has so long strove to free himself. The broadening influence of education, especially a university education, consisting as it does of studies in the class rooms and intercourse with fellow students from many countries and conditions is undoubtedly one of the most effectual means of overcoming prejudice.

The insular kingdom of Great Britain is perhaps one of the most marked examples of the effect of travel and education in broadening the mind. I was talking the other day to a friend from the Old Land who is a great student of social and political conditions in many countries. He said he had visited the district of Manchester at a time when the operatives were determined to strike for higher wages even though many of the mills found it difficult to secure orders to keep going. In talking to the operatives he asked them if other countries were not taking away the trade. "Oh no", was the answer, "all the world must come to us for cotton". "But", he said,

"many countries are now making their own cotton goods". This was derided because it was said no other country had the climate and moisture needed to make cotton goods. All the argument in the world couldn't convince them. Here is prejudice colossal. I asked him what he would do with that situation. He said the only way to deal with it was to put on films in their moving picture houses showing the cotton factories, the operatives, the bales of cotton and webs of goods, the packing and shipping, in many other countries so they could see and believe. In other words education was the only answer to the industrial situation which created the social and political ills of the Manchester district.

On the other hand the broadest minded and most capable man in the world today is the university educated and travelled Britisher. The reason for this is that he has learned that races and individuals all have points in which they excel and that they have beliefs and opinions that are as likely to be correct as his own. So he goes on his tolerant way knowing that time will show the truth and solve the problem.

It is these big minded qualities that we need to build into our Canadian citizenship if we are to worthily take our place in a commonwealth so far flung as ours. Perhaps our greatest danger is sectionalism of both an intensive and extensive character. Sectionalism

is due to lack of opportunity or will of one part of the population to meet and understand the other part. Its effect is seen in prejudices of many kinds.

All parts of this country have these conditions in a more or less acute form to deal with. But Ontario is particularly unfortunate in this regard.

The child is necessarily and properly reared in seclusion. Its primary education is in a limited atmosphere. Its secondary education somewhat broadens its outlook, but it is at an age when absorption of ideas is largely unconscious. The mass of children go to work within confines not conducive to broad constructive thought. True, the popularizing of literature is helping some. The moving pictures and the radio will do still more because seeing people in action in other occupations of life and hearing the intonations of the voice of people far away is the nearest approach to actual intercourse. But men are finding that in spite of all the improvements in the means of intercommunication when they wish to really understand one another the only effective way is a face to face talk. By direct contact prejudices are overcome.

So the leaven to leaven the lump of prejudice must be those who go out to mix with other men and return to live in their former surroundings. Of these the great number are those who go to college. There the atmosphere is, or should be, as cosmopolitan as possible. To learn the arts and sciences is only one of the purposes for which a student should go to college. But in Ontario we have utterly divorced the higher educational institutions of the farmer from those of the urban people. So a boy goes to his particular college and learns many good and useful things. But to a greater or lesser degree he

misses one of the vital requisits of education—an opportunity to form associations and friendships with fellows who have an intimate knowledge of economic, social and political conditions and problems different from his own, an understanding of which is necessary to an educated citizen of this country. The effect often is to intensify prejudice, because thought has been activated but the mind is working in a groove. The effect of activity therefore is to cut the groove deeper.

University students in Ontario, especially those reared in Toronto, suffer greatly from their isolation from contact with the boys attending the O. A. C. What farm boys they meet are those whose thoughts are turning away from the farm and farm problems. These are not helpful to the city boy in understanding farm life, economics and conditions. Their association with other urban boys coming from different occupations and conditions is of great value and results in a broad sympathy and understanding of urban conditions and problems in general, but almost a complete ignorance of the farmers' conditions and problems.

Even more unfortunate is the effect of the entire isolation of the O. A. C. from every other activity of this country except farming, and the very closely related secondary processes or manufactures, such as butter making. How can a boy coming from the farm, spending two or four years at the college, associating only with other farm boys, receive the breadth of knowledge and outlook necessary to make him a leader in citizenship so necessary to make the calling of agriculture respected and looked up to by urban people?

Any broadening influence lies with the college professors and teachers.

Valiantly many of these try to present their work in the broadest possible way. Some even take their students on excursions from the college to the town factories and life in the endeavor to overcome the handicap. But it is difficult for even the professors to escape the effect of the isolation.

There is a tremendous economic loss in the divorce of our higher urban and rural means of education. There are many highly trained and capable minds at our universities but they know nothing of the problems, largely of a purely laboratory character, that await the solution, which will vitally affect the practice of agriculture. In many cases the practical experimenters at our agricultural colleges and experimental farms are waiting upon the investigations and researches of the laboratories. It is altogether likely that many of the keen minds in our universities, if they were seized of the importance of these problems, as they are, for instance, of certain medical problems, would contribute brilliantly to their solution. A great economic gain could thus be affected and a much needed enthusiasm and respect for agriculture created in the minds of men whose influence is felt in the nation.

In this article I have not tried to present any solution to the problem created by our systems of isolated educational institutions because I have not previously seen any serious discussion of the facts. We had better get a square look at the facts before we attempt any solution.

The University of Toronto was founded on sectarianism and specialized

schools. It is, so far as agriculture is concerned, being nurtured in isolation. It is rapidly being surrounded by an industrialism that will shut out every glint of open fields and farm life. How can it make leaders capable of understanding one of the most important economic resources of this great country? On the other hand, our farmers' college is equally isolated from the people whose needs and activities make the bulk of the markets for farm produce and whose continued development and success are vital to a prosperous agriculture. The men who are to be the leaders in urban and rural thought must somehow get together in their educational institutions to exchange viewpoints and form associations which will be continued throughout life.

Some of our provinces, and a number of the States of the Union, have found means of building the university with the agricultural college as an integral part. Lately Macdonald College has become a part of McGill University. Complaint at one time was made that farmers' boys attending an agricultural college situated in a university suffered somewhat at the hands of the other students, and that the teachers and professors were not treated entirely on a basis of equality. But if this was so was it not in itself strong proof of the need for that very association of faculties and students? The faculties of our agricultural colleges need to be able to measure up with those of any others and demand and secure the respect of others by sheer ability and manhood and the students in other walks of life need to learn to respect the sterling qualities of our farm boys.



Motor Transport in Agriculture

A Leitch, Professor Agr. Economics, O.A.C.

TO the farmer of this continent not the least interesting of recent economic developments is the increasing carriage of goods and persons by motor vehicle. Like all improvements in speed and ease of transportation, this development modifies and affects farm practices, types of farming and land values. No longer have the market gardeners working on indifferent and unsuitable land near a city a monopoly of the truck business of that city because of their proximity. The truck farmer on more suitable land fifty to seventy-five miles away now finds that city almost at his gates. The producers of fluid milk for urban consumption have enjoyed through location alone a virtual monopoly of their nearby cities' trade. Now through motor transport and the improved facilities for handling this very perishable product that the motor truck has made possible, these dairymen are thrown into direct competition with milk producers at distant points who may have relative advantages in production. The cream truck provides new markets for the mixed farmer located miles away from a creamery or shipping point and hastens the inevitable development of mixed farming into the more intensive dairying. The tender fruit grower can deliver his perishable product to distances up to sixty miles without interference from time-table requirements of express car operations. Moreover, the truck enormously increases the number of consumers or retailers with whom he can come in direct contact for the purpose of making sales. The live stock producer within fifty miles of a

primary market can now reach the final buyer with his hogs, calves and lambs with as little shrinkage in weight and as little delay as was formerly caused by delivering them at his railway shipping station. The goods which he consumes are in an ever increasing degree delivered to his village store by motor truck and often as the return load in a truck which carried some farm produce to the city earlier in the day.

The above development is all largely increased net revenue to producers except for the loss occasioned to those farmers mentioned above who have lost the economic advantages of favored location. Now let us see the cost to the farmer of this development. As a large owner of land he must pay a large share of the public taxation for road building and maintenance which has made the truck possible. From this there is no escape. Even if this cost be shifted from the tax payer to the truck owner the goods carried will have to bear the cost and these are the farmer's goods. As a citizen of Canada the farmer will have to meet a much more serious cost of motor transport if this method of carriage retains its present rate of increase or if the radius of successful truck operation is much lengthened. A large part of this traffic, both of goods and of persons, has been diverted from railways which formerly carried it. Much of it was fairly profitable traffic to the railways in that it was of sufficient intrinsic value to stand those higher classes of railroad rates that make up for the deficit in earning power that characterizes much of the lower grade traffic

that makes up railroad tonnage. In other words trucks and busses have skimmed some of the cream off railroad tonnage. What will happen if truck expansion will continue to skim deeper and deeper? Up to the present there have been some compensations to the railroads in the hauling of the large volume of raw materials and fuel, necessary for the establishment of the truck building industry. Future inroads by motor into the railway traffic will provide relatively less of this compensating traffic. If the motor transport should further successfully invade the longer haul business then the railways' net revenue will be threatened with extinction because it is impossible for them to cut down their fixed facilities and costs to fit declining revenues. We would, therefore, see the expansion of a new industry destroying the capital of the supplanted industry. Now in such developments of the past the capital of the declining industry has been that of private citizens, but in this case the capital in the industry threatened is largely public capital, the common property of all citizens. Are we to be faced with the spectacle of the public building good roads as a public utility on which motor transport can develop and by that very act destroying another public utility of which it is the owner or trustee?

Having raised in the preceding lines suggestions as to the direction of this new development, it now becomes necessary to examine the extent to which motor carriage has developed and to what degree further development will affect both farmers' economic condition and existing transportation agencies. In this regard it must be pointed out that anyone writing contemporaneously with any new development may easily

comprehend the direction of the new movement but cannot accurately estimate either its present or future extent. However, careful compilation of the statistics of distribution of fruit from the Niagara Peninsula for 1923 discloses the following facts: Of the 56,000,000 lbs. of fruit shipped from the district the Express Companies carried 31,000,000 lbs., the freight shipments were 17,500,000 lbs., leaving nearly 8,000,000 lbs. as the amount hauled out by truck. This trucked fruit went, of course, to consuming centres within 70 or 80 miles of the producing area. During the season in question the Guelph-Kitchener district, which averages roughly 45 miles from the growing area, received by truck 1,750,000 lbs. while the Paris-Brantford area, but slightly farther removed, received well over 1,000,000 lbs. These total movements by truck are relatively small compared to the total movement by express but representing 25 percent of the express shipments their loss seriously affects the profits of the express companies who could handle the extra amount at very little added cost over present services. In the present growing season it is not unusual to see truck loads of Niagara fruit on the way to centres as far removed from the producing area as London, Stratford, St. Marys, Walkerton and Barrie, to all of which the railways now run regularly fast and efficient express service that could handle this extra traffic at very little added expense.

The vegetable growers of Leamington district can now reach the London market with their produce, which is earlier in maturity and grown under conditions of higher yield than that produced by the local growers, thereby getting the cream of the demand and the distance being annihilated can main-

tain the actual contact with consumer that is so essential in this commodity, a privilege which distance formerly reserved for the local grower.

The breeder of pure bred live stock finds that the purchasers of his animals elect to have them transported by truck in rapidly increasing numbers. This is particularly true of sheep, pigs and calves and by no means unknown with larger animals. With this particular class of shipment longer distances are covered than with any other class of farm products. Within a radius of fifty miles of Toronto most of the lambs, calves and hogs for sale for meat purposes are hauled by motor truck as well as large numbers of cattle. This is also the case in the areas surrounding the meat packing plants and abattoirs located outside of Toronto. This is direct transportation from farm yard to final market and contains some interesting developments. Trucked live stock is sold in one of three ways. First the truck owner or driver may be also a buyer to whom the farmer sells direct; secondly the truck driver may deliver the animals to a commission or packing house at the yards and return the proceeds to the farmer, and thirdly the truck may act as a carrier of the animals and of the seller to market to make his own sale. Time and shrinkage in weight are saved by this method of transport as well as the delays, inconvenience and expense of assembling carlot shipments which are a consequence of railroad carriage of live stock.

In the dairy field the development of truck transport has been along the lines of carrying from the farm those products of milk which are of higher unit value, namely fluid milk for city trade and cream for butter making. With the latter product the change has been

almost revolutionary. It has given the country creamery located in mixed farming districts the opportunity of large volume of business because of the wider area from which the raw product can be drawn. Large volume in manufacture means savings in costs which benefit the producer. It relieves the small farmer located at a distance from a station of the necessity of long drives and enables the product to be gathered oftener and thus raises quality. In districts heretofore limited to cheese production there are many instances where for various reasons cow population was so sparse that volume of milk to operate a cheese factory profitably was impossible to assemble. The cream truck offers an alternative market at a great saving in making costs and increased dollars in the farmers' pocket. In cheese factory districts also are many individual farmers whose pure bred live stock operations were not fully fitted to cheese milk production, and many others whose labor situation was of such a character that the delivery of milk to the cheese factory meant added expense. These conditions the cream truck alleviated by giving an alternative market more in keeping with the peculiar requirement of the producer.

So far our discussion emphasizes the fact that the motor truck has invaded the field of farm produce transport almost entirely in the field of reasonably short mileage delivery of products of unit value such as fluid milk, cream, live stock and tender fruit, or with commodities where a contact with consumer is necessary such as vegetables and garden truck. One may safely prophesy that in this field the motor will reign supreme not only in agriculture but in other industry. Inroads into

the longer hauls of bulky or low value articles will be harder for the truck to make. This condition suggests the solution of the problem already suggested in the threat of seriously injuring the Canadian railways by future inroads into their traffic. As a new country the great volume of our tonnage will be for many years raw products of the farms, mines and forests, and the long haul transfer of manufactured goods from east to west. In this field it is difficult to see where the motor truck can make great advances. True the part of the traffic which the truck has already gained from the common carriers represents under present conditions the cream of railway revenue traffic but the courage and resourcesfulness of our railway operators will not likely foil them in meeting the new condition. Our railways are already built to carry the tonnage of a country of twice its present trade and traffic. Further increase in our long haul traffic will not necessitate proportionate capital expenditure. Reasonable care in providing terminal facilities and in restricting such capital expenditure as may be imperilled by further inroads of the motor truck and motor bus into the short haul business of the railway will no doubt be followed by railway executives in building up a system of profitable railway operation based on revenues largely received from long haul, lower grade traffic. Moreover, there are now evidences of promising attempt by the carriers to meet truck and bus competition by more rapid and frequent services for express and passengers on branch lines by the provision of smaller self propelled passenger and express cars which will be cheaper to operate and at the same time provide that flexibility of service in which the motor truck has such an undoubted advantage over the

regulation steam or electric train.

Little has been said here about the extension of the use of the motor truck owned and operated by the farmer in delivering his own goods to market. It is difficult to generalize on this matter because the supplanting of the horse drawn wagon or truck by the motor driven one is so frequently a matter to be decided by the peculiar circumstances of the individual farmer and not by any basic causal condition. Since the individual farmer has a business usually too small to justify the purchase and operation of a large truck for continuous operation and for longer than local hauls it is but reasonable to expect that the capital and energy in the trucking business will be in the hands of a separate class offering their services for hire. In order that all users of the service shall have equitable and fair treatment both as to quality of service and rates of carriage it will no doubt be necessary in due time for the public to exercise some measure of control over these matters in order that there may be no undue preference shown to some shippers or communities to the disadvantage of others. Such rigid and arbitrary control as is now exercised over the railways may never be needed since the conditions are so obviously different in that trucking can never get to be a local monopoly as a railway can which has no local competition from another railway.

We require the railways as a national utility for further development and progress. The motor truck we have already with us as an active and dangerous competitor with the railway and as a money and energy saver in our national economy. To harmonize the interests of both for the good of all is a real task for the near future for all serious citizens of this country.

Herbert George Wells

By O. R. Evans, '25

BROMLEY, Kent, was the scene of the birthplace of H. G. Wells. His father was a professional cricketer, and the son's early schooling was somewhat desultory. For a time he was apprenticed to a draper, but he eventually came to London, and after trying many different professions, worked his way through the Royal College of Science. After graduating with honours and the degree of B. Sc. he took up tutoring for some years. While recuperating from a nervous breakdown he began the writing of short stories and was soon quite successful. Since then he has written some hundreds of essays, stories and books, and is to-day one of the two or three outstanding literary minds of the Georgian era.

His first stories took the form of imaginative scientific essays. While some of them were quite fantastic and visionary yet some of his prophecies have come true. Such stories as "War in the Air", "War of the Worlds", "Stolen Bacillus," "The Time Machine" show the far-sightedness of his scientific mind.

His novels have never been classed as "best sellers," but they all show a fine picturing of the psychology of the English mind. "Love and Mr. Lewisham", "Tono Bungay", "Mr. Britling Sees it Through" portray vividly the average technical man's reactions to everyday occurrences of life. Wells is not successful in his female characters. All the women in his novels are of the middle or lower classes, and few are in themselves admirable types. But as psychological studies his novels are outstanding.

H. G. Wells has also ventured into the field of Sociological, Political, and Educational writing. Contemporaneously with much of his work he has written from time to time such treatises as "Mankind in the Making", "A Modern Utopia", "The Future in America", "What is Coming". These give us his views on the various questions involved and make one suspicious that he has Socialistic tendencies. His theories of education are most typical. As far back as 1900 Wells was advocating the study of English, Mathematics, and the natural sciences, and the discarding of Greek and Latin. Even at that early date he was urging the development of "scientific research", "co-operation", "eugenics", "aviation", and many other similar ideas which have become common property to-day.

By far his most outstanding achievement has come within the last few years. His latest efforts have been studies of World History and his "Outline of History" bids fair to become a classic. Following this came "A Short History of the World", a less involved more popular treatment of the same subject. In the March issue of "The American Magazine" an article on "The Ten Great Discoveries" appeared and the writer proposes to give a resumé of this, as a criterion of the way in which a great mind such as Wells's treats such a broad subject.

"Discovery, says Wells, "is a thing greater than invention, as the sea is greater than the ships it bears". The ten great phases of discovery in history date back many hundreds of thousands

of years. The first three came to our remote ancestors as savages, or but little removed from the great man-like apes, which were supposed to be more closely akin to us than the gorilla or chimpanzee. The first great discovery was undoubtedly that of the Implement, which was followed closely by the Taboo. As our ancestors developed from the great-apes and the sub-men the family and tribe became established and with them came a sense of property. "All the Old Man's things were taboo." Then came speech. Not in regular sequence but gradually, along with the two previously mentioned phases, man began to communicate by means of a conscious vocal effort, rather than a grunt or a nod. These three discoveries are "the tripod on which man was raised above the beasts."

The fourth discovery came more by accident than design. Fire was at first got by chance, and then for long enough only used as a plaything, or a defence against beasts. Primitive man only began to use it when he began to move into the colder climates. About fifty thousand years ago the next two discoveries were going on. The domestication of animals and the cultivation of the soil must have followed each other closely. The dog, horse, cattle, and sheep were man's first conquests, the pig coming much later, while the hen has only been a part of man's agricultural economy for the last three thousand years. The sixth discovery, that of agriculture, was a long and elaborate process and its sequence is not clear to us. At any rate those first husbandmen must have had a vague idea of the existence of seasons, and so grew up a calendar, whose divisions were noted by the sacrifice of a living animal or man. About this time came the use of fer-

mentation and yeasts in the making of bread and wine. All these things, the calendar, blood sacrifice, bread and wine, are inextricably interwoven with the greatest revolution in man's fate since he became man—the discovery of agriculture.

The seventh great discovery, that of the uses of water came as the natural evolution of grazing and ploughing, and irrigation. The search for sea food sent men voyaging and trading. Eight thousand years ago overseas commerce was an established fact, and the necessity for communication, along with the sculptured calendar brought about the eighth great discovery, that of Writing. With the transcription of laws the power of great rulers spread and petty kingdoms grew into great states and empires. Vague traditions became history, and the thoughts of great men became disseminated. This marks the second stage in man's development. He has now become civilized.

The last two great discoveries are still in the process of development. Money has grown from the interchange of precious metals into a standard coin, and all the ramifications of present day finance. And finally we have only begun to realize that the world is round and finite and complete, and that modern man has surmounted distance.

It would appear that H. G. Wells has more admirers in America than in his own country, England. Quite recently in the Literary Digest Wells headed the ten most popular authors of that decade, and his "Outline of History" headed the ten most popular books of the same period. Wells is essentially a great mind. He makes you study anything he writes. Like Arnold Bennett his earlier works showed the breadth of his imagination and pictur-

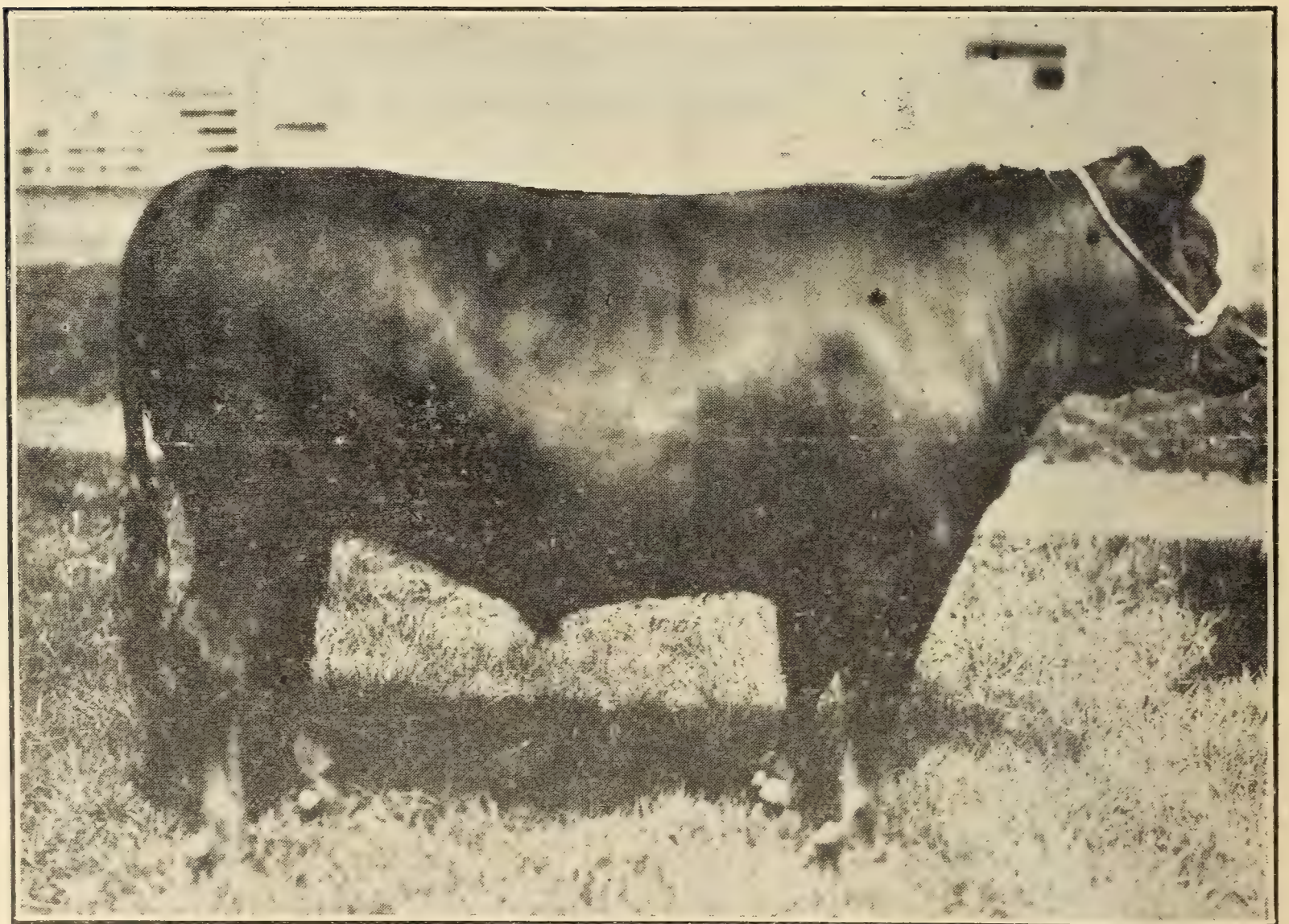
ed the workings of his boyish mind. His scientific romances are not like those of Victor Hugo, which were mere light entertainment with little semblance of realism, but are backed by specific scientific data, which makes most

plausible his conceptions of other worlds. On a par with G. B. Shaw, he yet lacks his warm humanity. Shaw is a critic, ridiculing the foibles of modern society. Wells is a modernist, a pleader and propagandist, striving to make the world forget its Victorian ideas.



It has always been noticed that when promoters have a good thing they keep it to themselves. But if their undertaking has a poor prospect, or none at all, they send their agents to urge the public to take stock.

Every man should keep a fair-sized cemetery in which to bury the fault of his friends.—Henry Ward Beecher.



THE COLLEGE ANGUS STEER

This show steer of excellent type and finish will be sold
at the College Auction on October 22nd.

The Annual College Auction

THE Annual Stock Sale of the Ontario Agricultural College will be held in the judging pavilion on Thursday, October 22nd, beginning at twelve o'clock sharp.

The College has held many good sales and has established a reputation for good offerings and fair dealing. The sale this year should attract buyers from far and near, and they will not be disappointed in the lot to go to the highest bidder for the offering is well up to the standard set at former College auctions. Special mention can be made of only a few of the good things to be sold.

Included in the Shorthorns are four of the best young bulls ever sold from the O. A. C. Two red Augustas by Browndale Banner a rich roan Lancaster and a red roan by the same sire. Two good young Lancaster cows, bred, a roan lady also bred and an open Browndale Banner heifer calf should meet ready sale.

A choice Hereford bull calf out of a champion cow, a grandson of Bonnie Brae 60th, and two young breeding cows of Beau Donald-Fairfax breeding one with calf at foot, should attract those looking for Herefords.

Three young Aberdeen Angus cows, all bred to Elm Park Elford, a bull that is leaving his mark on his offspring, comprise the Angus offering.

Parties looking for show steers will find what they want in the Angus and Hereford steers catalogued.

The dairy cattle end of the sale is strong. There are three good young Holstein bulls, one out of a three-year-old heifer that is putting up an excellent record this year and the others

out of good producers showing type and quality. Especially attractive will be the eight females all bred to Pioneer King Toitilla, the 2500 lb. four-year-old show bull now at the head of the College herd. His dam, as a four-year-old, gave 21,015 lbs. of milk and 947 lbs. of butter and was in quarantine or on the road 5 weeks during the test.

Ayrshire breeders will like the four young bulls to be sold. They are outstanding in type and all are by good breeding bulls and out of typey cows. Besides these, six young females three of which are bred, must go. They are a good lot.

Two Jersey bulls bred right and put up on proper Jersey lines should suit the man looking for a promising Jersey sire. Two young cows will also be sold. This is a chance to get a good family cow.

The six Shropshire ram lambs catalogued are by an imported Buttar ram and out of selected ewes. They are well covered, low-set youngsters with plenty of promise.

"Pigs is pigs" at Guelph. Again the College will sell close to one hundred head. The bred sows are a fine lot, the open sows are just as good and the few young boars are typical of their breed. Yorkshires, Tamworths and Berkshires to suit the most fastidious breeder are in the offering. If you want a pig the College sale is a good place to get it.

The pavilion has been remodelled and you will be comfortable. Lunch will be provided at 11.30. Plan to go early and see the College. Get a catalogue from Prof. Wade Toole, O. A. C., Guelph.

Chemistry in the Home

By L. Elmo Gilmore

"It is the bounty of nature that we live;

But a philosophy that we live well."

—Seneca.

THE common ordinary practices in the home have become such "cut and dried" processes that their connection with the sciences of Chemistry and Bacteriology have been entirely forgotten. Yet the very origin of these practices are rooted deeply in the fundamentals of science. Through science, there is scarcely a food of any kind that cannot be preserved and scarcely a fruit or vegetable that cannot be eaten out of season and its true original size and flavor maintained. All this is the result of the modern processes of "Canning" in glass or tin containers.

THE PRESERVATION OF FOODS

1. Historical.

Historically speaking, as early as 1700 B. C., a great famine was averted when Joseph preserved corn by storage in store-houses over a period of seven years good harvest for King Pharaoh of Egypt. Plant foods were thus preserved when stored in a dry place away from exposure to the elements of decay, the sun and rain. The first endeavour that is known of the preservation of animal tissues appears to have arisen in Alexandria under the sway of the Ptolemies, when the Egyptians carried on a successful system of embalming the bodies of the dead, samples of which retain the shape and form even today as exhibited in the museums.

It is evident therefore that the putrefaction of decaying animal and veg-

etable matter had been a subject of speculation from the earliest times, as has also the fermentation produced by yeast been known throughout history. About 1795, Nicolas Appert conceived the art of "Appertizing" or preserving food sterilized by heat in a perfectly air tight container. This admirable achievement of Appert succeeded in provisioning the French navy and army and millions of starving civilians, who were all suffering under such diseases as scurvy which was only eliminated by the supply of preserved fruits and vegetables. Although Appert was a rare scientist and although he deserves recognition as a great scientist, it remained for Pasteur to add the correct explanation of preservation and the means of scientifically determining the treatment required. It was not until 1838 that Schwann discovered that the activity of yeast was due to the growth and multiplication of living plant cells, and that putrefaction was caused by a similar process. Then Louis Pasteur, a Frenchman, in 1855 extended the results of Appert and Schwann and traced all such changes of fermentation and decay to the introduction of living cells or germs. It was Pasteur, you will remember, who extended the knowledge on microbic diseases—deadly enemies of man—which led to the present improvements in sanitation and hygiene, medical and surgical operations.

2. The Importance of Preserved Foods.

Although Nicolas Appert worked slavishly and unselfishly in face of personal privation and losses, the real value of his work to humanity was un-

known to himself and less unknown to and appreciated by modern peoples. Like Pasteur he deserves world recognition as an outstanding scientist. The Preservation of Foods worked a distinct advance in civilization. There was the elimination of scurvy, the substitution of delectable foods for the all-prevalent salted meats and hard tack of the navy, choice foods in place of the precarious foods of the army and last, a variety of safe, wholesome foods for all classes of people. With the preservation of food-stuffs, the days of famine are past and instead of preserved foods being an inseparable aspect of modern warfare, it has become a necessity in times of Peace. Fresh fruits, vegetables and meats, etc. are not always available in raw form, but the art of modern "canning" has enabled us to eat of these "fruits" in their natural flavor and state years after they have been harvested.

The Canning of Fruit and Vegetables

"Practice makes perfect."

Food Preserving has grown with remarkable rapidity during the past two decades in the household and the factory. The old method of preserving foods by the open kettle long boiling process has been almost entirely superseded by the quick "canning" method in closed sterilized glass jars or tin cans.

When preparing to can fruits and vegetables for the family use, a good slogan to bear in mind is, "a can of fruit, a can of vegetables and a can of greens for every day in the year that the garden is not producing".

General Principles in Canning

The general principles involved in canning were discovered and promulgated more than a century ago. They may be summed up as follows:

(1) The selection of only fresh, ripe fruit and vegetables—all products in prime condition—not bruised and also free from decay. It is false economy to use over-ripe or defective products.

(2) Prompt preparation. The products should be canned the day they are picked to be perfect (not possible when purchased in stores, although if stored at a cool temperature good results may be obtained).

(3) Extreme care in preparation.

(4) Inclosure of products in a sterilized hermetically sealed container—proper utensils of an air tight nature.

(5) The application of sufficient heat to prevent any further change in composition, known as sterilization.

(6) In case of jars new rubbers should be used every year.

The cooking process is carried on in the cans or jars in which the product is to be kept. It is unnecessary to have a special canning outfit. The ordinary wash boiler or a galvanized pail, or even a large kettle with a false bottom in each case may be utilized. The false bottom must be slatted to allow the water to circulate around the jars and at least three fourths of an inch from the bottom of the cooker. The water should be two inches above the top of jars.

Great care should be exercised in preparing the jars for use. Examine carefully for defects; wash thoroughly and sterilize in boiling water for 5 minutes. Use only new rubbers and test for elasticity by stretching wide to ascertain if they return to their original shape and do not crack and then sterilize for one minute.

All fruits and vegetables should be graded as to size. The fruits should be carefully washed and vegetables well scrubbed. All vegetables should

be blanched which is simply a scalding or a dipping in hot water, and then cold dipped. Many of the fruits do not need blanching, but those which are scalded or blanched must be cold dipped at once. E.g. peaches, pears.

The open kettle method of canning is rapidly falling into disfavour owing principally to the following reasons:

(1) Easier access of bacteria to the product, e. g., as in the filling of the jars.

(2) The excess quantity of sugar so frequently used in this method tends to destroy the fresh fruit flavour of the products.

(3) The appearance of the product is inferior—frequently nothing more than a conglomerate mass, the texture and colour of which has been greatly impaired in the process.

(4) There is greater danger of scorching.

(5) The housewife must constantly watch her product on the hot stove.

Advantages of "Canning" or the "Cold Pack" Method over the old fashioned Kettle Preserving Method.

The points in favor of the cold pack method may be enumerated as follow:

(1) It completely sterilizes, in as much as the product is placed in the sterile jars which are tightly closed during the cooking process, so that the organisms present are killed and access by any bacteria from the air and other outside sources is rendered impossible.

(2) The appearance of the finished product is superior as each berry or slice remain intact. There is no crushing.

(3) The flavour, colour and texture are more natural.

The Intermittent Sterilization Method for Foods not Strictly Fresh

In case of vegetables which are not

strictly fresh, this is the only safe method of preservation. It is a method especially applicable and desirable for those vegetables lacking acid (not sour) such as, peas, corn and beans.

The intermittent method, which involves the carrying on of sterilization period for three successive days, has the following advantages. It is more thorough as regards sterilization than the one-day process, owing to the fact that spores which may develop after the earlier sterilization are bound to succumb during the successive periods of sterilization.

The disadvantages include (1) Considerable more handling than is necessary in the one-day method.

(2) The use of much more fuel.

General Rules for Canning

FRUITS

1 Syrups required for fruits.

(a) For raspberries, blueberries, blackberries, sweet cherries, sweet plums, pears and peaches—use 1 cup sugar to 2 cups of water.

(b) For plums—1 cup sugar $\frac{3}{4}$ cup water.

(c) For strawberries and cherries, 1 cup sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water.

2 Packing, Sterilization and Storage.

After fruit has been prepared pack at once into sterile jars. Pour on boiling hot syrup. Place number and cover in position and tighten only partially. Place in sterilizer and cover jars with water, two inches over their tops. Do not count time of sterilization period until water is actually boiling and keep at this temperature until the time is up. Sterilization schedule may be had on application to the Womens' Institute, Dept. of Agriculture. Remove jars from water at once and seal. Invert jars to cool and test for leaks. Store

in a cool place. If the storage room admits much light wrap each jar in paper.

VEGETABLES

Vegetables, after being thoroughly cleaned, blanched and cold dipped, should be cut into suitable sized pieces and packed tightly in jars. Boiling water is then added to fill the crevices and a half-teaspoon of salt added to each pint jar. Rubbers and caps are then placed in position and the same method as given above for fruit is applied.

Grades of Canned Fruits

The following specifications are adopted by the Canner's League of California.

1. Fancy grade or superlative quality consists of fruit of very fine color, ripe yet retaining its form, not mushy, free from blemishes, with the pieces uniform in size and very symmetrical.

2. Choice grade or fine quality consists of fruit of fine color, ripe, yet retaining its form, not mushy, free from blemishes, with the pieces uniform in size and symmetrical.

3. Standard grade, fair color, ripe and not mushy, free from blemish, reasonably uniform in size and symmetry.

4. Second grade, tolerably free from blemishes, pieces tolerably uniform in size, color and ripeness.

5. Pie grade or pie quality, unsuited for the above grades but yet wholesome fruit.

Spoiled Canned Products due to Chemical Changes

Caution—Do not taste spoiled canned foods, because it may contain a **poisonous** germ called *Bacillus botulinus*.

Spoiled jars or cans of fruits and vegetables are termed—"flippers", "springers", "swells", "leakers", and "flat sours", and are explained as follows:

A "flipper" is a springer of such mild character that the head of a can may be drawn in by striking the end of the can on a hard surface.

A "springer" is a can whose ends are bulged, due to the pressure of hydrogen gas generated by chemical action of the acid on the contents of the metal of the container or because can was overfilled or insufficiently exhausted.

A "swell" is a can which has undergone gaseous decomposition by micro-organisms which first releases the vacuum and then causes pressure in the can.

A "leaker" is a can from which part of the syrup or brine has exuded. Leaks may be caused by external injury, by internal pressure, by corrosion or by faulty sealing. The contents of the leaker may or may not be spoiled.

The term "flat sour" may be used to cover many abnormalities in canned foods, but generally to designate a can of food which has undergone bacterial decomposition with increase of acidity but without gas formation. Canned corn occasionally becomes "flat sour".

Characteristic Acids in Fruit

The acidity or sourness of fruits is due to three main acids, namely, malic, tartaric and citric.

Malic Acids in apples and pears.

Tartaric Acids in grapes.

Citric Acids in most other fruits such as, lemons, oranges, grapefruits, limes, etc.

Chemical Food Constituents

According to Langworthy, vegetables furnish 8.7 per cent of protein, 1.0 per cent of the fat and 12.0 per cent of the carbohydrate of the average American dietary. Vegetables contain little or no acid, if any acid is present it is generally of the amino acid type which goes to make up the proteins. Water

constituent of vegetables runs as high as 95 per cent, mineral matter as high as 2 to 3 per cent, and fibre as high as 2 to 4 per cent. The composition of

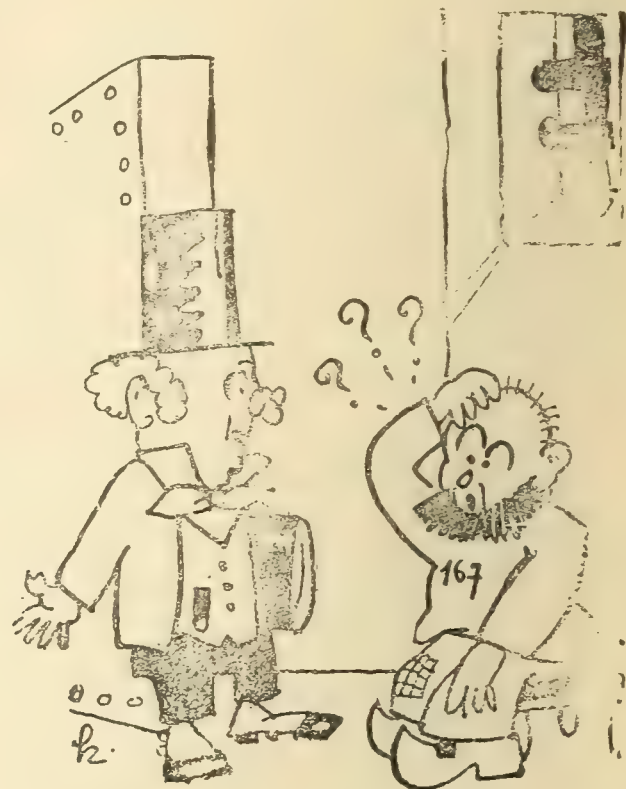
fruits is similar to the vegetables and is characterized by its acid property and lusciousness.



Husband—"Would you forget me if I were to die?"

Wife—"No, I should always hold you up as an example to my next husband!"

—Vikingen, Oslo.



"Your time is finished. I set you at liberty. Your wife awaits you outside!"

"My wife awaits me—and you call that liberty!"

Pele Mele, Paris.



"Are there any summer lodgings to be let about here?"

"Yes, ma'am, plenty—but not before October!"

—Die Muskete, Vienna.



Professor—Remarkable! Nature is very much behind this year.

Fliegende Blaetter, Munich.

Some Notes on the Colloidal Chemistry of Milk

By H. G. Skinner, B.Sc, Editor of Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal

FROM the standpoint of colloidal chemistry, the chief constituents of milk can be briefly classified as follows:

DISPERSES SYSTEMS:

(a) Crystalloid Dispersion.

- (1) Salts (Dicalcium Phosphate, Calcium Chloride Potassium Citrate, Sodium Citrate etc.)

- (2) Milk Sugar (Lactose).

(b) Colloidal Dispersion.

- (1) Casein. (An unstable or irreversible colloid).

- (1) Lactalbumin. (A

stable, reversible and protective colloid.)

(c) In Suspension or Emulsion.

- (1) Milk Fat.

With regard to the above classification, it should be noted that there is every probability that some of the milk-fat is present in colloidal dispersion.

The classification shown above gives us a view of the protective system of the colloidal dispersion system of milk. Here we have firstly a case in which is an irreversible and comparatively unstable colloid, and which is only prevented from being precipitated or coagulated by the protective effect of the lactalbumin, which in turn is a stable and reversible colloid. This protective action is most important, particularly when the composition of milk is considered from the point of view of its suitability or otherwise for infant feeding. This is shewn more clearly in the table following, in which are com-

pared three of the common milks of mammals, and the difference in the protective ratio is very marked. The reason that cow's milk is so unsuitable for feeding very young infants in an unmodified form is shewn very clearly, and also the direction in which modification is so strongly needed in order to make it suitable for such purpose.

Table 1.

Kind of Milk	Casein %	Lactalbumin %	Protective Ratio	Fat %	Behaviour with Acid & Rennin.
Cows	3.02	0.53	1:0.14	3.64	Readily coagulated; large curds formed.
Human	1.03	1.26	1:1.22	3.78	Not easily coagulated; small curds only formed.
Ass's	0.67	1.55	1:2.71	1.64	Coagulates with difficulty.

The use of "stabilisers" has long been practised in modifying cow's milk so as to be more suited to the needs of human infants, but probably the full significance and effect of these stabilisers has only recently been realized. In addition to their effect upon the casein, rendering it as they do less readily coagulated, a further effect is to also assist the digestion of the milk by acting as emulsifiers or emulostatics to the milk-fat, and in this way causing the curd ultimately formed to be far less "greasy" and thus far more assimilable. A greasy curd is apt to form an oily indigestible mass in the stomach, by resisting the actions of the usual gastric juices, and is therefore passed practically unchanged into the intestines, where it later causes trouble by putrefaction. Especially is this the case

with the use of foods with a high fat content.

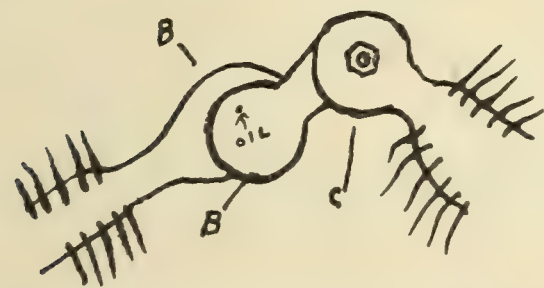
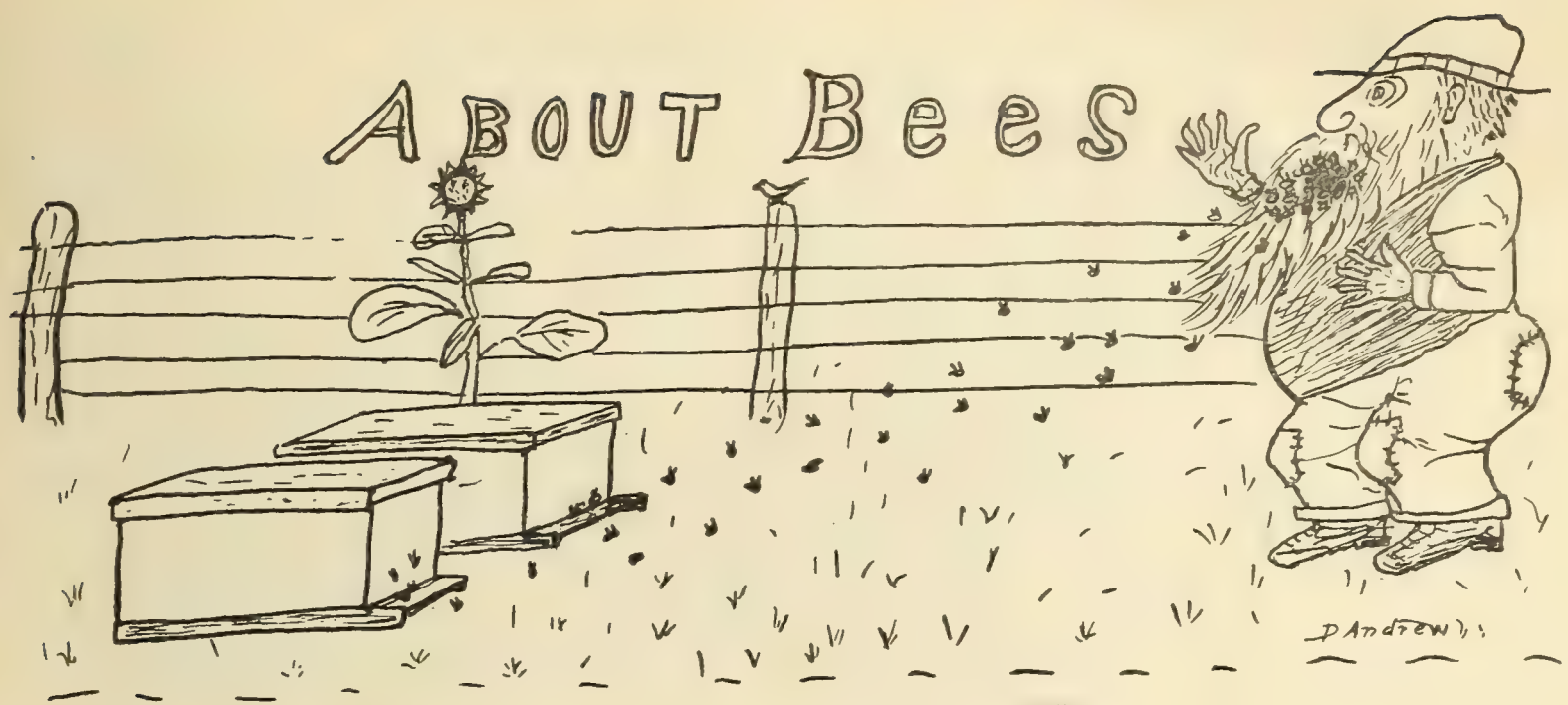
The use of gelatin in the ice cream to assist digestion, especially in the case of those with weak digestive powers, is rendered significant when the above facts are considered, and the action of homogenisation in the process of manufacture, breaking up the fat globules and dispersing these throughout the mix also helps.

The homogenisation of cream, as is well known, renders such cream useless for whipping purposes. Both homogenisation and the process of whipping cream are examples of the manner in which the colloidal chemistry of the cream affects the state of the components. During homogenisation, for example, the free or specific surface of the fat system is enormously increased, with a consequent greater absorption of the lactalbumin. In the normal state, only approximately 2 per cent of the lactalbumin present is absorbed by the fat, but by homogenisation, according to the pressure applied and the resulting size of the fat globules, anything from 25 to 40 per cent may be absorbed. As the process of whipping requires the coagulation of the lactalbumin to be successful, if this lactalbumin is so absorbed after homogenisation that finally only about half of it is in a free state, it is obvious that the whipping quality of cream will be reduced or destroyed altogether.

Recent work on the whipping quality of cream tends to show that many of the theories held hitherto are wrong, and must be abandoned. In one particular, the acidity has always been held to be of great effect up to a given point, and "aging" the cream was considered absolutely essential for successful whipping. The effect of such ageing

especially in the case of pasteurized cream, was held to be due to the increase in acidity of such cream, and thus the greater viscosity, but in reality it has now been proved that up to an acidity of such degree that the cream is noticeably sour, increasing acidity really gives no additional "whipping quality" to the cream at all. The effect of the aging is to harden the fat globules, especially in the case of pasteurised cream, and thus render the whipping more effective. The addition of gelatin in small amounts, as in the case of the well-known "Charlotte Russe" and Bavarian Cream recipes of course assists still further to obtain the desired "whip" and to hold such. As to the fat content of whipping cream, experience has shown that up to an amount of 30 per cent fat, cream becomes easier and better to whip, other things being equal, but that over that percentage there is little benefit until at about 38 per cent the whipping quality decreases again, and continues to decrease in accordance with any increase in fat. The ideal temperature for whipping cream is from 40—45F and above that, greater trouble is always necessary to get any sort of a whip, if it is secured at all.

The effect of pasteurisation on the whipping quality of cream has been found to be very little, provided the temperature or pasteurisation does not exceed 160F, as above that temperature the lactalbumin will be coagulated, and the whipping quality of the cream destroyed or impaired. After pasteurization, however, the cream will not whip well until it has been aged for at least twenty four hours at a low temperature but this aging renders pasteurized cream practically as good as raw cream in its whipping properties.



Section of a bee's knee

WITH the opening of college and the advent of a new crop of students eager to enrich their minds with all the wonders of Agriculture I thought it an opportune time to give a few general notes on Beekeeping. Although some beekeepers I have met are ugly and morose men whose faces are fringed with hair, yet the great majority are very gentle, mild spoken, and very kind as to disposition. Such is my geniality and benvolence this rainy afternoon that I am determined to help them to the best of my ability. Be attentive therefore young gentlemen, and I shall arrange my notes on bees under different headings which will make them easy to follow, therefore a joy to the student.

Are you ready? Very well then!

Bees, Causes of Broodiness In

A bee is said to be broody when it buzzes on B flat instead of G sharp, and

when its eager expression is exchanged for a glum and sullen grin. Instead of flying to and fro as usual it will loiter about the hive entrance sneering at the workers. This is the result of sluggish liver and the competent beekeeper will at once briskly seize the bee and give it a rub-down and a warm shower. On alternate days a good brisk gallop is also beneficial, but in all cases the beekeeper must run along by the side of the patient encouraging it with hearty shouts. If disorder persists boil lightly in castor oil and leave to dry. An attack of staggers is cured by isolating the affected bee, dusting thickly with formalin, placing in a sterilizer, and touching up the wings and tail feathers with shellac. On no account must bees be handled with boxing gloves or fire arms.

II.

Beard, Bees Swarming In

Beekeepers who persist in wearing a beard often have difficulty with bees swarming in it. When this occurs they can either be smoked out or tapped gently on the head with a hammer and removed one by one. If however they discover last years nests in their owner's whiskers they are difficult to dislodge, and must be left alone till the

breeding season. In the meantime the beekeeper may obtain relief by resting his face on the ground. When the cells have hardened they may be chipped away from the face with a cold chisel, great care being taken to avoid detaching the ears, nose, and other important members.

III.

Bees, Trembling of Knees in

As can be seen from the accompanying diagram a bee's knee is composed of a swivel—A revolving round two countersunk joints B and C, when a bee is observed to be trembling at the knees—a disease which can be easily detected by holding the bee to the ear and listening for a slight knocking at the knee-caps—it is a sign of over strain. A bee of 70 buzz power when in good health should rotate its knee caps at the rate of 75 to 84 revolutions at 69 deg. Fahrenheit. Anything above that has a tendency to cause a peculiar blue appearance about the face. In order to retard this excessive speed dip in liquid glue.

IV.

Beekeepers, Boxing an Advantage to

It is a fallacy that bee-keepers should be surly and snappish. The bee-keeper who beats his wife with a cheery smile and a healthy outlook on life may not get the most honey, but he is less often banged to death by infuriated gasfitters, notice clerks and market gardeners.

V.

Bee-Keepers, Women Love often Lavished on

Many good women love, and are loved by bee-keepers. In some parts of Ontario it is the custom to marry bee-keepers. Bee-keepers are never known to sting their wives unless alarmed or irritated.

VI.

Bees, Why Kept by Bee-Keepers

The reason why bee-keepers keep bees is that their bees go out and sip honey from flowers thereby enabling bee-keepers to amass large sums of money and then become church wardens, school trustees, pound keepers, etc. It is very rarely that you see the bee-keeper flitting about from flower to flower inhaling pollen. They say they could do it but it would detract greatly from the dignity of their position.

VII.

Bee-Keepers, Thickness of Skin of

Bee-keepers are not thin skinned. They have developed an immunity to harsh and grating incidents. Bees therefore rarely sting them since the sting recoils into the bee and causes severe internal pains.

VIII.

Honey, How Made

Honey is made in small wooden boxes. The operation is dual. The honey being manufactured by the bee and the box laid by a carpenter. The laying season for boxes among carpenters occurs between May and September, when they are most savage. A carpenter disturbed during laying season will bite unless given a cake of wax to masticate.

IX.

Bees, Home Training of

A bee is not easily trained to guard the home, and will rarely lie quietly on the doormat. With kindness and patience, however, it may be trained to fawn on its owner and fly at and gnaw water rate and hydro inspectors, insurance agents, etc. Collars provided for bees kept for this purpose should not be equipped with brass studs.

X.**Bee-Keepers, Illegality of Injuring**

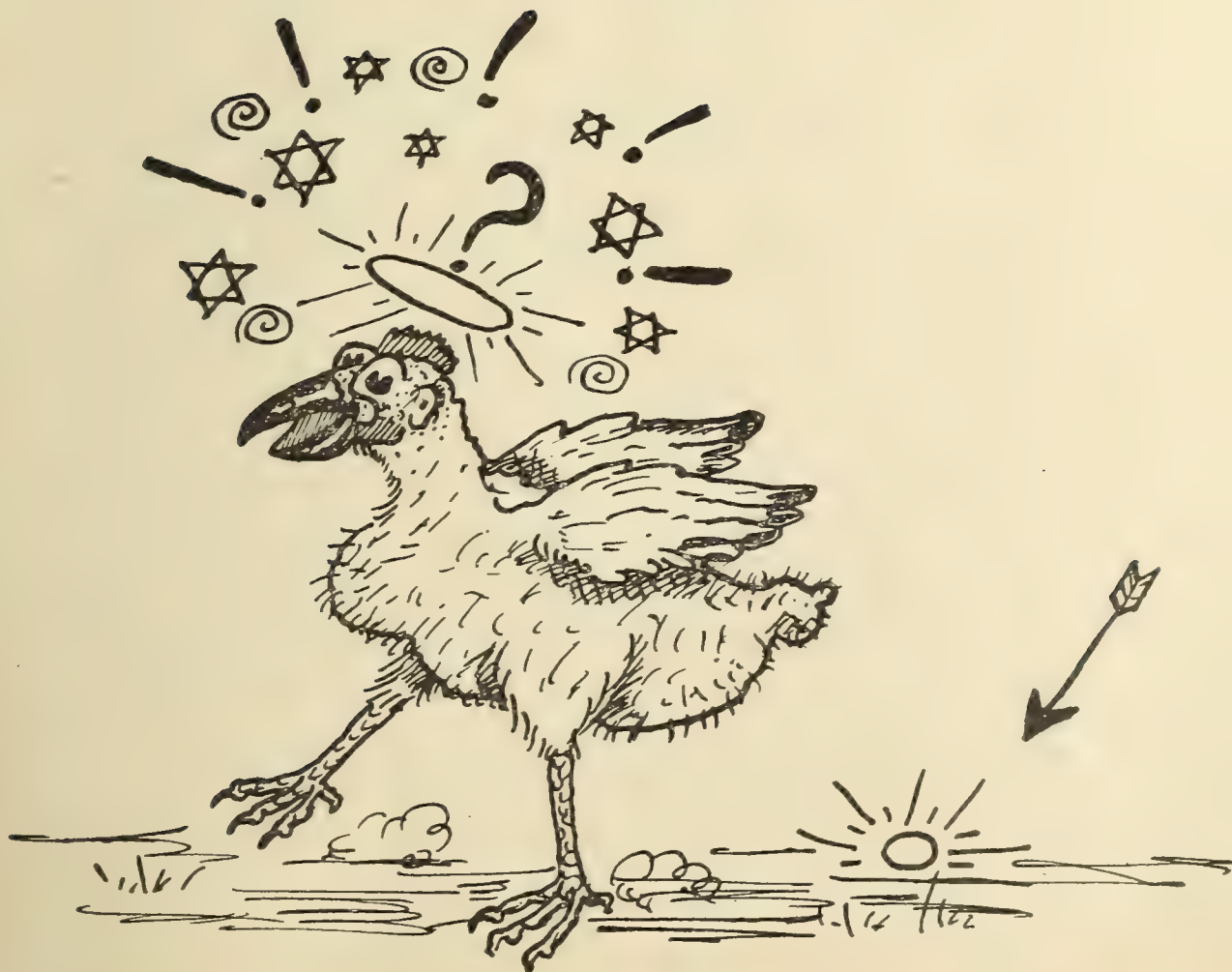
It is illegal to bang, chip, stun, bash, whang, biff or slap bee-keepers, while engaged in the occupation of bee-keeping, or to offer them any beverage stronger than 4.4 while performing the duties of their occupations.

XI.**Bee-Keepers, Reason for Immunity of**

It is not known why bee-keepers are

immune from the penalties mentioned in paragraph X. particularly is this so of the last clause.

Any student assimilating these twelve paragraphs together with a reasonable amount of the information dispensed by the Apiculture Department will be granted a pass standing on his year's work.



HER FIRST EGG

THE OAC REVIEW

REVIEW STAFF

H. H. HANNAM, '26, Editor-in-Chief.

L. C. YOUNG, '27, Associate Editor.

H. A. KNOX, '26, Live Stock.

J. E. WHITMORE, '26, Agronomy.

W. C. FISHER, '26, Horticulture.

W. A. GARLAND, '28, Poultry.

C. G. L. REID, '26, Dairy.

G. S. WALLEY, '26, Apiculture.

G. MACKINNEY, '26, Science.

T. H. JAMES, '27, College Life.

D. A. ANDREW, '27, Alumni.

E. C. BECK, '28, Alumni.

E. G. WRIGHT, '28, Athletics.

A. A. KINGSCOTE, O.V.C., Art.

R. W. THOMPSON, '27, Locals.

MISS K. SCOTT, Mac. Rep.

MISS D. SHORT, Jr. Rep.

EDITORIAL

The Minenwurfer

By Kilm

In front of the War Memorial Hall, almost hidden in a clump of trees and shrubs, stands a small relic of the days that are past. It is a minenwurfer, a piece of artillery that was much used by the Germans to hurl high explosive bombs into the allied trenches. That its presence on the campus seems not to be desirable is evident. It is almost obscured by the trees and shrubs and its mouth rests upon the ground. It is true that petitions were made in plenty to the Minister of Militia for a representative captured field piece and that in response this small relic was delivered, while to the neighboring city many large field pieces, some of which seem not to be appreciated, were sent.

Our minenwurfer, though looked

upon with disfavor by the College in general as not a fit relic of the war to grace the Memorial Hall, or as a tribute to the students who gave their lives for their country, brings thoughts of satisfaction to the writer every time he sees it.

It was in the Spring of 1918. The British were entrenched in front of Bethune, at Givenchy, awaiting the next general attack of the enemy after their strenuous efforts at Amiens had failed in their objective. The morning of April 9th, 1918, came in a dense fog and at 3.00 a.m. the long awaited bombardment fell and lasted until 8.00 a.m., when it ceased almost as suddenly as it began. The German hordes poured across no mans land and into the

British trenches but though they attacked and attacked they got no further. Bethune and the left flank of the Canadians was saved.

The evening of the Ninth showed carnage and destruction everywhere. The trenches had been swept with brooms the day before but now they were almost obliterated with hundreds of foe and defenders half buried in the mud. One communication trench was carpeted three deep with dead enemy who had been mowed down by machine gun fire. Over five hundred were counted. The enemy in disgust retreated to safety behind a hill in no mans land.

In an endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of the enemy and their strength, the writer and Sergeant Watson crawled down the above mentioned trench and over the intervening ground to the crest of the hill. Cautiously glancing toward the enemy lines they beheld to their delight an officer, a sergeant and a private soldier setting up a minenwurfer less than two hund-

red feet away. Further inspection revealed many other groups on each flank, and apparently ready for action. The opportunity was too good to be missed however and Watson was instructed to lay his aim on the sergeant and the writer sighted his rifle on the officer. At a given signal we both fired with satisfactory results. Needless to say we did not linger but left immediately and it was well that we did for in seemingly no time our late position was the target for every minenwurfer within range. The enemy had the satisfaction of continually firing at an unoccupied hill side for over an hour during which they wasted much valuable war material and injured nothing, though we had to admit that their aim was excellent.

To one member of the College at least the despised minenwurfer brings thoughts of pride. Could it not be brought more out into the open and have its mouth pointed to the sky. At present it is not a credit to anybody.

The Fair Age

Agriculturally speaking, this may be called the "Age of Fairs". On all sides we are surrounded by fairs—big fairs and little fairs, late fairs and early fairs, school fairs, township fairs and winter fairs. The latter are becoming specialized into dairy, swine and lamb shows. New fairs are springing up each year, and newer ideas are being introduced at existing ones. Some are going ahead and expanding rapidly. The larger exhibitions have developed enormous proportions. The school fairs are doing better than the township fairs in many places and may soon replace them altogether, unless the latter are reorganized and improved.

From the breeder's standpoint winter fairs are possibly the best.

At any rate we seem to have plenty of fairs, and they come and go as the seasons. To us they are regarded as fixtures—as regular, annual, commonplace events. To our grand-parents they were not. At that time they considered the fairs as something to read about, and themselves fortunate to be able to do even that.

What a change half a century has brought! We look back and say with pride, "What progress we have made". How we have advanced in stock and crop improvements, in implements and methods of production, in means of

transportation and in standards of living! When we attend an exhibition of today, all these changes pass like a great panorama before our eyes. We drive there in a horseless carriage that will travel a mile a minute, over the best highway that can be built. We see live stock and farm products that are as good as any on the continent. We see a mechanical ox that will plow a small farm in a day and a mechanical hen that will hatch 10,000 chicks at one setting.

Truly we have made wonderful strides along the Road of Progress, but lest we become egotistical let us ask, "Are we more progressive than our pioneer forefathers?" That is not so easily answered. Were we living then could we have done more than they did? Were they living now would they not "carry on" as we are doing?

In all probability the fairs of today are as necessary a part of our day as logging-bees were in their day. Well might they have said to us, "We cleared the

land; we sowed the seed; we got foundation stock. We pass it on to you, and expect you to leave it better than you found it." This is the great objective of all leaders in Agriculture, and the fairs are one means used in striving to attain this end. At the fairs they try to obtain the best authority possible, to decide on what are the most improved products, and to show as many people as possible what improvements have been made, and to give as many people as possible an opportunity to profit by the experiences of others.

It is true that those who have borne the responsibility may have made mistakes and may do so again, and we may have to admit that in some things other countries are in advance of us, never-the-less, we are going in the right direction, and the greatest factor for either limiting or increasing the rate of progress in Agriculture, by this or any other means, is the effort expended by each one who is in any way connected with the industry.



Every man should keep a fair-sized cemetery in which to bury the faults of his friends.
—Henry Ward Beecher.



It has always been noticed that when promoters have a good thing they keep it to themselves. But if their undertaking has a poor prospect, or none at all, they send their agents to urge the public to take stock.

Professor Can Do Little for Student

"As a college teacher I have long since realized that the most that the teacher, as such, can do for the student is a very limited matter," declared Stephen Leacock, the noted humorist, and himself a college professor, in a recent article setting forth his ideals of what a college should be.

"The real thing for the student is the life and environment that surrounds him," continued Dr. Leacock. "All that he really learns he learns in a sense, by the active operation of his own intellect and not as the passive recipient of lectures. And for this active operation what he needs most is the continued and intimate contact with his fellows.

"Students must live together and eat together, talk and smoke together. Experience shows that that is how their minds really grow. And they must live together in a rational and comfortable way. They must eat in a big dining room or hall with

oak beams across the ceiling and stained glass in the windows and with a shield or a tablet here and there upon the wall to remind them between times of the men who went before them and left a name worthy of the memory of the college.

"If a student is to get from his college what it ought to give him," goes on the writer, "a college dormitory, with the life in common that it brings, is his absolute right. A university that fails to give it to him is cheating him. If I were founding a university, and I say it with all the seriousness of which I am capable, I would found first a smoking room. Then when I had a little more money in hand I would found a dormitory. Then after that, or more properly with that, a decent reading room and a library. After that, if I still had money over that I couldn't use, I would hire a professor and get some text books."

June. This is one of the peculiarly dangerous months in which to speculate in stocks. The others are, July, January, September, April, November, May, March, October, December, August and February.

—Mark Twain.

To the man that falls from an airoplane it makes little difference whether it was the Newton or the Einstein theory that brought him down.

A movie actress has been divorced from two men, neither of whom understood her, she claims. An interpreter should go with her the next time.

It takes nine men to win a ball game, but any one of them can lose it. You bet!

What a fine world this would be if people spend as much energy practising their religion, as they spend quarreling about it.

Drive, and your friends ride with you; walk and they run over you.

FASHIONS OF THE HOUR

THE SENIOR



The men don't
like this style
at all,
They did you
bet, until
this fall.
I wonder
why?

THE JUNIOR



This style
has come
to stay
Because the
men across
the way
prefer it.



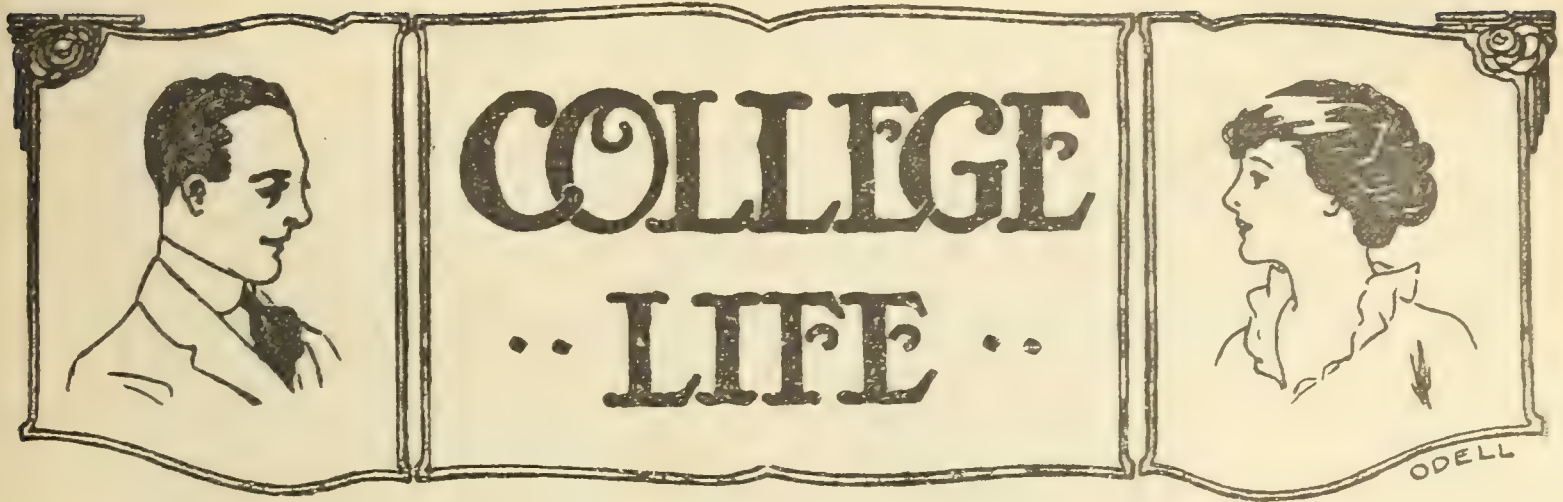
Extravagance is quite the go,
They pay 4 bucks for hose
you know,
And then roll down
a dollars
worth



When the bathing beach
is far away,
The tennis court on a
rainy day
is just as good.



With turtle neck and
breeks and sox,
you'd never think when
out this walks
That it's a **SHE**.



The Freshies Hold the Flag

THE afternoon of September 21st was a memorable day for the new freshies, when the Sophs, in a pompous and persuasive manner tendered the official reception to year '29.

Varying somewhat from what has become the general procedure since the sport of the "good old days" has been done away with, the freshies were given a varied programme. First of all a very delicate dish of worms, served "à la macaroni", was tried, which seemed to tap the digestive powers of a few of the weaker men. Later they were taught that patience is a virtue when prying peanuts with toothpicks. Dan Patch or any of the fast stepping race horses of today never ran faster than some of Jack Fraser's feathered few in the skilful hands of the freshies.

There is no denying the fact that

these, and several other stunts the Sophs indulged in, made the freshies eager for the flag-fight. Two of their number, who had been kidnapped and hurried out of town, returned in time to be of assistance.

Two bucks from various directions were sent in by the Sophs, and at first it looked bad for '29, but after the first two or three minutes the tide began to swing their way and the "planted" men of '28 did not get a chance to "do their stuff". Seconds seemed like hours, and minutes seemed like days to the fighters, as second year continued in brave but vain attempts to break the line.

After twenty minutes of intense struggle the whistle blew and the freshies emerged victorious. As '28 had done before them, they won their first fight.

Weather, Weiners and Women

What is the great attraction about a party in the bush? The night? The canopy of trees and stars overhead? The food and the fun of cooking weiners, or the Lady? Whatever the particular attraction, everyone enjoyed the '26 year party in the Dairy bush on Wednesday, September 23rd. The

night was dark, for the moon obligingly set early, the only lights being the camp fire and the stars, the food supply was excellent, thanks to the strenuous exertions of the committee in charge, and Mac Hall supplied the ladies, so what more could the heart of man desire?

The Reception Dance

On Friday evening, September 25th, a reception dance for the benefit of Freshettes and Freshmen was held in Mac Hall. At 7.15 the freshettes and freshmen gathered in the Hall anxiously awaiting their turn to meet the Host and Hostesses of the evening. The timid freshettes looked stunning in gay evening dress. A cute little neck band of green ribbon marked their distinction.

At 7.20 the shy freshettes, one by one, went forth to meet President and Mrs. Reynolds and the Officials of Macdonald Hall. After the long line of freshettes had disappeared the freshmen cautiously followed.

At eight o'clock peppy orchestral music started in both upstairs and downstairs Halls. The reception com-

mittee found little difficulty in their task of introduction and soon the tripping of the light fantastic was being enjoyed by even the shyest freshmen. When the doors were opened to the senior years at 8.30 almost every inmate of Mills Hall was anxiously waiting to gain admission. An abundance of cider was provided in the punch bowls and seemed to prove a popular drink.

Lunch was served in the Cafeteria from nine till eleven. Music ceased at eleven o'clock and soon Macdonald Hall was vacated by all but the fair sex. Judging from all appearances a very happy evening was spent by all who attended.

The freshmen, on returning to their dormitory found that still another reception awaited them.



"My darling," she murmured; "you were so grand, so noble, when you proposed to me that day in the taxi! Shall I ever forget how touchingly you spoke of your future, of the sacrifices you would make for me? It must have cost you something to speak those words."

"It did, Mabel," replied the young man, a shadow creeping across his face. "It cost me about two weeks' salary for the hire of that taxi"

Little tiny raisins,

Little bits of yeast,

Little drops of Alcohol—

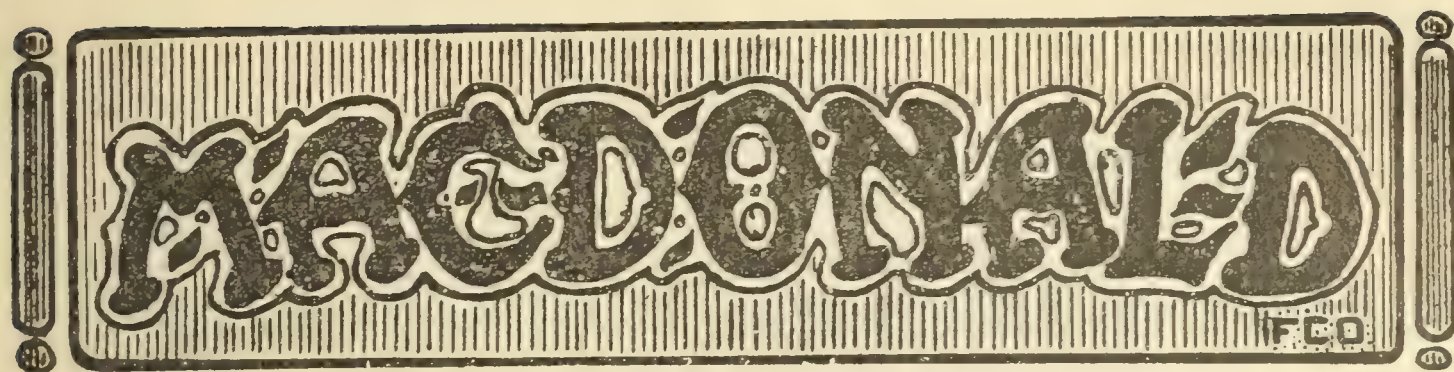
Say three quarts at least—

Mixed up in a shaker

With a cherry red

Unite to make a dying man

Turn somersaults in bed.



Our Sentiments

THE Seniors of Macdonald Hall extend to the Juniors a hearty welcome. Possibly the Juniors think that initiation is a rather crude way of showing our good-will towards them

but such a feeling does exist, nevertheless.

It is our wish that their first year may be as pleasant as ours and that they may be successful in their work.

A Summer Vacation--Otherwise, a Job

By G. R. H.

Anyone who had happened to see three girls from Macdonald Institute as they journeyed from Toronto to Huntsville via C. N. R. on a certain June morning and had likewise happened to know just why and when the aforementioned three were so joyously going, would have solemnly murmured,

“So I breast me the rise with full hope,
Well assured I shall see
Some new prospect of joy, some
Brave venture a tip-toe for me.”

They might even have sighed compassionately if they had been endowed with a certain amount of worldly wisdom. However, nothing could daunt or dampen our optimism for we were on our way to Bigwin Inn to be taught and to practise our new profession—namely, “waitressing”.

There was a time when I fondly imagined that practically anyone of normal intelligence might be a successful

waitress. Likewise a menu seemed a harmless and unassuming thing. How quickly our ideas change? A menu in itself, is probably not so weird but place it in the hands of six starving humans and let them do their worst while you, with only normal intelligence, are vainly striving to remember what their worst happens to be, and to retain it long enough to get it on a tray, well—even a genius would flounder—so did we!!!

The minute you stepped into the kitchen your eye fell upon a wriggling, seething mass of humanity in front of the steam-table all trying to fill the same orders at once. You hardly knew whether to run away from it all, or to start in and have somebody, “inadvertently set foot on a worm,” (only not the one the poet talked about). By this time you had not the slightest idea what your orders were, so you usually started diving for what the majority seemed to be diving for, filled up

your tray, and went on your way rejoicing in the fact that you were bringing happiness and sustenance to at least six of this starving millions. The fact that, by this time, they had also forgotten what they had ordered greatly simplified the placing of the food on the table.

Anyone who was interested in the study of character never ran out of specimens for dissection. Soon you had everybody pigeon-holed and catalogued even before they got to the table. The people were divided into two large classes.

1. Those who could order properly.

2. Those who felt at home with a finger bowl.

Just once in a while would you find somebody who, with one mighty breath, wanted to order the whole menu. Usually he managed to get to the salads while you were wondering if the one word, "Halt" would have any effect.

Finger bowls were my pet aversion. How I disliked them!! I always felt as though I were a valet and someone were suggesting, "Oh, James, my bawth at eighty, if you please". The general splashing which their use some times occasioned only tended to reassure me in my horrible imaginings.

Not only did we divide the people into two large classes but, by way of diversion, I had my guests named. Some of the more outstanding ones were:

1. Scrooge—So-called on account of his disposition. In fact it was so very "Scroogey" that I began to wonder if I had been disillusioned by man-kind in general for certainly here was one who was far from perfection.

2. Scrooge's Wife—This particular Scrooge had such an attachment. She was rather ponderous in appearance

and had a disposition, which was so delightful that it almost made up for the lack n Scrooge. She remained serene and smiling even after the fourth outburst from across the table. The old adage that one can get used to anything is evidently not without foundation.

3. Felix—A very nice gentleman and he received this attachment because his appearance was very similar to his namesake in the "funnies".

4. The Proteins and Vitamins, the Three Bears, Fritter and Mr. Grizzler were also, "among those present."

Paddling, tennis, boat-trips and swimming occupied our leisure hours. Usually we were in swimming twice a day. We could either go to a sandy beach at the back of the island or dive from the freight dock into about thirty feet of water. I must admit that the first week I was there I thought the latter proceeding would be a most happy release from a much burdened life. However I went mainly to the back beach and only attacked the freight dock once in awhile to assure myself that, if I were cast adrift upon the Atlantic it would hold no terrors for me.

Early in September we returned home and probably the most perfect and supreme moment of the whole summer came during the course of our first meal there. We had a real menu and gave real orders. When our orders were being placed we discovered that the personage who had reached and kept the far-away and unattainable title, "Experienced Waitress," had actually brought one of our party the wrong meat order. Verily we were content!

English Lecturer. "Shakespeare was born in 1564 and was died in 1616".

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Anna Russel '24 is in charge of the House Science Dept. of the Consolidated Gas Co. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Miss Rheta Williams '24 has recently been appointed to the H.Sc. staff of the Toronto Schools.

The Alumnae extends best wishes to Mrs. Grant formerly Miss Wynter Maxwell '23 whose marriage took place at New Westminster, B. C. in June.

Miss Florence Jarvis '23 of the Extension Dept. Macdonald College, Quebec, had charge of an interesting exhibit on Maple Products at the Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Marion McLuhun '24 and Miss Lulu Row '25 acted as judges of the demonstrations given by Ontario Junior Women's Institutes at the Toronto Exhibition.

Miss Helen Brown '23 has recently been appointed a teacher of Household Science in the Public Schools Montreal.

Miss Marjorie Gill '23 is teaching Household Science in the schools of Johannesburg, S. A.

Friends of Miss Marguerite White '21 will regret to hear that on account of ill health she has been compelled to resign her position as dietitian in the Memorial Hospital St. Thomas.

Miss Bessie Jackson '22 is dietitian for the United Cafeterias, New York City.

Miss Betty Ellis '19, who has for several years been employed as Nutrition Worker in the Mass Health centre Halifax has recently been appointed teacher of Household Economics in Halifax Ladies College.

Among the Macdonald Institute Graduates who attended the Summer Session at Columbia University were Miss

Fern Holton '14, Miss Florence Irwin '15 and Miss Florence Morton '19.

Class '25

Miss Helen Wilson is taking her pupil work at the Toronto General Hospital.

Misses "Gout" McTaggart, Eleanor O'Neil, Pearl White and Greta Johnson are taking their pupil work at Harper Hospital, Detroit.

Misses Kay Galbraith and Alberta Russell are at St. Lukes Hospital, New York.

Miss Willa Thompson is in Brooklyn New York.

Miss St. George Wills is at Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York.

Miss Alice Webster is taking her pupil work in Oshawa.

Miss Dorothy Frost is at the Western Hospital, Toronto.

Miss "Hud" Rowat is at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, N. Y.

Class '25

Miss M. Gayman who was employed at the Scarboro Golf Club during the summer is leaving shortly for Bloomingdale Hospital, New York. Miss Telford is accompanying her to Bloomingdale.

Miss Jessie McGregor is taking her pupil work in the Deaconess Hospital Boston.

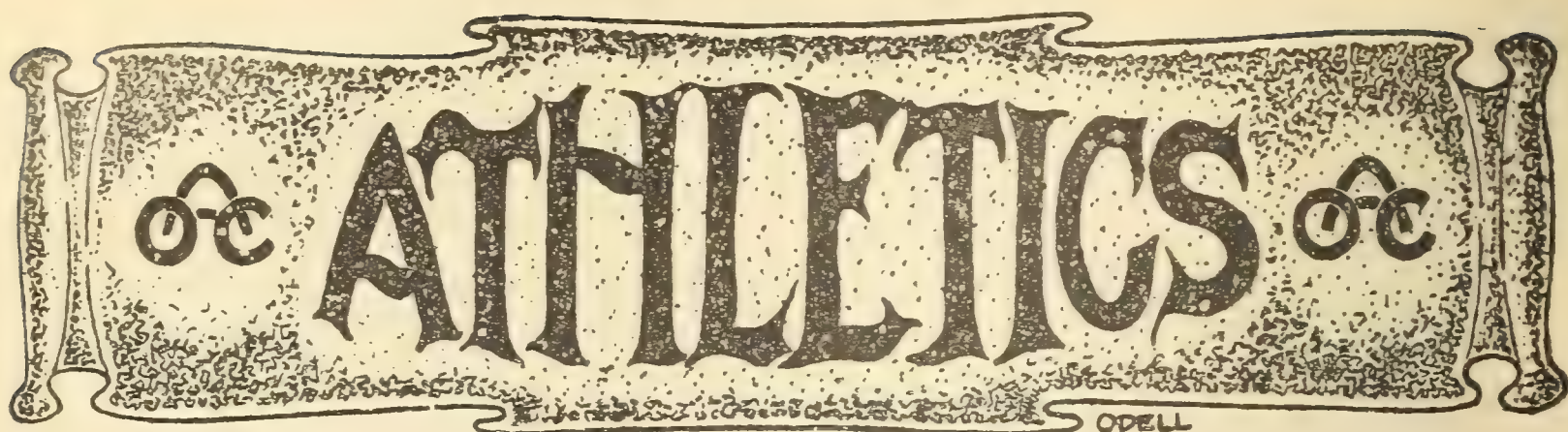
Misses C. McMillan, W. Bell and L. Rollins are at Fifth Avenue Hospital, New York.

Misses Simpson and Burrows are completing their dietitian course at Syracuse Memorial Hospital.

Miss Helen Ainslee is teaching Domestic Science at Alma College.

Miss Kay Nixon is working for the Women's Institute of Ontario.

(Continued on Page VIII.)



Rugby

Although it is too early as yet to predict the future of the Rugby team, the prospects of a successful season are exceptionally bright at least as far as players are concerned.

The procuring of a capable coach is a thorn in the side of President Goring and the Athletic Association and as yet no appointment has been made. The financial state of the Athletic Association makes it impossible for them to pick and choose.

Graduation took from us our sterling snap-back, George Jackson, and our peppy quarter-back, "Dan" Demaray, "Box" Conboy the hard-working centre-half is working in Toronto and making good with the Argos. "Dutch" Winchester the fearless tackler completed his special course last Spring. Apart from these four, last years team is intact and "rarin' to go".

The freshmen class brought in some good material and are expected to supply several men to the first and second teams. Art Wilson the big centre-half for Sarnia, last years intermediate O. R. F. U. Champions is turning out. He is a great booter and will be a real asset to the team. "Dick" Graham and Colson of last years Guelph Collegiate team are out and making a good impression.

Prof. R. G. Knox, popular member of

the Animal Husbandry staff is Honorary Manager of the team this season.

Manager Lemieux is putting the boys through a stiff course of training and expects to have them in shape for the opening game.

"Ray" Turner of year '27 is assistant Manager. He will probably have charge of the second team.

"Silky" Silcox the speedy backfield player of last years' team was the popular choice for captain. He has the confidence of the players and is sure to prove a capable leader.

Roy Pugh, last year's Captain is back and ready to play his usual steady game. His football experience makes him invaluable to the team.

John Roxburgh has reported from the north in the "pink". His drop kicking is much improved and we look for big things from him.

"Bam" Bamforth, the husky line plunger is back and anxious to get into the game again.

Richardson and Lewis the speedy outsides of last year are working hard. They were both injured last season but have reported in A1 condition and will be a hard pair to beat.

Track Notes

Frank Morwick, popular member of year '27 has been appointed manager of Track and Field Sports for the present season.

The Field Day will be held this year on Thursday, October 15th.

The intermediate Inter-Collegiate meet will be held at the College this year. The Colleges represented last year were Western, Woodstock, McMaster and O. A. C.; the latter holding the cup.

"Tommy" Thompson, '27, the crack sprinter is stepping the short distance in fast time this year. He is expected to win points at the interfaculty meet.

"Ed." Misener, '27, who was a member of the Walking team which represented Canada in New York last fall is training hard and looking forward to a good season.

Last years championship harrier team is pretty well "shot" through the loss of Watt, Cross and Pridham who grad-

uated with '25. This year's team has not yet started to train, but with Webb, of the Vets and Whitmore of '26 as a nucleus it is expected that another championship outfit will be lined up.

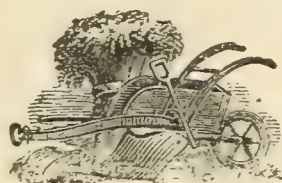
Soccer

Anthony Banks, a "Bluenose" of '26, has been appointed manager of the soccer team. He is a capable chap and is expected to round up another championship aggregation.

"Scotty" MacFarlane, the tricky forward of last years championship team graduated last spring. He is taking a postgraduate course in chemistry but will not be eligible for the team.

"Jimmie" Marshall, the sterling goal keeper also graduated. His steady playing and fine sportsmanship made him very popular with everybody. He will be a hard man to replace.

The two MacKenzie boys, "Kip" and "Rip" have returned home to England. They were good, fast, players and knew the game well but are not coming back this year.



Jimmy giggled when the teacher read the story of the Roman who swam across the Tiber three times before breakfast.

"You do not doubt that a trained swimmer could do that, do you, Jimmy?" the teacher demanded.

"No, mam," answered Jimmy, "but I wondered why he didn't make it four times and get back to the side his clothes were on."—Punch Bowl.



To the Old Boys:

We wish to express our appreciation of the news items sent in from time to time by ex-students. You know of an interesting item, why not send it on? It will interest our readers and incidentally help pay the partial service of the country. Will you be next?

Birth

'17 Born to Mr. and Mrs. Rupert A. Hawkins (nee Marguerite Cole, Ottawa) on August 19th a daughter, Shirley McNaire at Cedar Valley, Ont.

Marriages

McLean—Maclean.

On Friday, August 28th, 1925, at 6.30 p.m. in the Broadway United Church, Winnipeg, Miss Evelyn Maclean became the bride of John McLean. Mr. Morley Jamieson was best man. Evelyn Maclean was a graduate of the class of 1919 at Macdonald Institute and John (Scotty) McLean a graduate of the O. A. C. in 1921. Morley Jamieson graduated in 1922. Mr. and Mrs. McLean who motored from Winnipeg to Ontario visited a few friends at the college on Saturday, September 12th. They will reside in Winnipeg where "Scotty" is manager of the Creamery Dept. of the T. Eaton Company.

W. A. (Doc.) Rowlands '21, new Assistant Professor of Agri. Engineering at the University of Wisconsin motored to Ontario recently for his honeymoon trip spending a few ways at Jordan Station and Toronto. He was married at Madison, Wis. on August 17th. to Miss Ortha Peckan.

W. K. Bunner '23 is now in London, Eng., taking a short course preparatory to going to the Gold Coast, British West Africa, to take up a teaching and missionary undertaking.

Grant Thompson '11 is now farming a section of land at Indian Head, Sask.

Prof. and Mrs. C. T. Bray visited the College on Thursday, September 10th. Prof. Bray is a graduate of '04. He is Professor of Animal Husbandry at the University of Colorado, Fort Collins, Col.

Robt. (Bob.) Shorthill '11 is now a leading light in the life insurance world. His headquarters are in Brandon, Manitoba.

Frank Moran of '24 who was famous for his wrestling and other athletic ability is now engaged in a Grain Elevator at West Fort William.

H. M. McElroy '13 is Supt. of the Industrial Farm at Fort William.

Allen Hutchinson '11 was with the Representative service for several years but is now engaged in commercial bee-keeping with headquarters in Mount Forest.

P. O. Banside '12 is farming at Alberton in Wentworth county. He specialises in pure bred Holsteins, Guernseys and Clydesdales.

Stewart Felker '24 is teaching school in Collingwood.

Geo. E. R. Hervey '23 is Spray Specialist in Dutchess County, N. S., for the summer. He took his Masters degree at Cornell in '25 and has a fellowship in Entomology for next year.

S. E. A. MacCallan '23 is at present working on his Doctor's degree at Cornell. His special line is Plant Diseases.

Ted. Wildman '22 is with the Harris Abattoir, Toronto.

Hume Clutton '24 is farming near Goderich. He has a good herd of Holsteins also a large flock of White Leghorn Hens.

Roy Schuyler '12 who has been County Rep. in Brant for the past 13 years has resigned and is now devoting his time to farming with apples as a specialty.

J. F. Andrew '23 who was just transferred from London to Orangeville to be Agricultural Rep. for Dufferin has resigned his position to take a position

with the Alberta Govt. School Staff at Vermillion. He and "Moff" will assume their new duties the latter part of October.

Moff. Cochburn '23 has resigned his position as Agricultural Rep. for Simcoe County to accept a position on the staff of the Government Agricultural School at Clarholm, Alberta.

Hugh Elliott '23 farming with Poultry as a main line at Galt. Hugh is married and reports very favorably on that manner of life.

J. Gibbard '23 is at present taking graduate work in the Dept. of Hygiene and Bacteriology at the University of Chicago.

W. F. Geddes '18 is now Professor of Chemistry at the Manitoba Agricultural College.

'25 MEN

Bill Eastman is near Cleveland managing an estate for a wealthy American.

Alf. Pridham is at Cornell in charge of Floriculture.

Bower Forward is with the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture and is engaged in Potato inspection work.

Clarence Hand is Dairy Inspector in Toronto District. He has 29 creameries in his territory.

Scottie McFarlane is doing research work with the Chemistry Dept.

A. S. Broughton has spent the summer on the home farm near Dundalk. He is assisting J. F. Andrew of Orangeville during the school Fair season.

Nathan Jones (Judge) is growing strawberries etc. on his farm near Preston, Prince Edward County.

W. A. Weber is on the home farm near Wallaceburg. He will be assisting Ralph White of Chatham during the School Fair season.

Chris Fahrigh has spent the summer near Sudbury. He will assist at School Fairs in that area during Sept.

"Count" von Allmen spent some time with three different seed firms since graduating but is now dealing privately in small seeds with headquarters in Brampton.

Bill Hansler is raising fruit and White Rock chickens at Fonthill.

Art Davey is engaged in Plant breeding work with the Agronomy Dept., O. A. C.

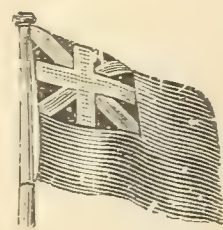
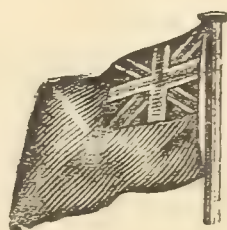
Jim Marshall is associated with Prof. Caesar as Asst. Prov. Entomologist.

Michael—Schaefer

In Hanover Baptist Church on Thursday, Adeline Lillian, daughter of Mrs.

John C. Schaefer of Hanover was married to Mr. George William Michael, son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Michael, of Sherkston, Ont. Rev. C. A. Harris officiated. The bride, who was given away by her mother, looked charming in a gown of white crepe ermine, heavily embroidered in crystal. Her head veil was of Limerick needlepoint lace, specially made in Ireland, and a long veil of tulle, caught with orange blossoms formed a graceful train. She carried a shower bouquet of sweetheart roses and lily of the valley, and wore the groom's gift of pearls. She was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Schaefer. Miss Jean Patchell of Midland, neice of the bride, was flower girl. Mr. W. B. George of Guelph acted as best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's mother. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Michael left by motor car to spend their honeymoon in Muskoka, the bride travelling in a smart frock of printed silk, prunella suedine coat trimmed with grey squirrel and small French hat.

Mrs. Michael was formerly Superintendent of Guelph General Hospital. Mr. Michael '18 is with the Economics Department, O. A. C. They will reside on College Heights.





Old Words and New Rhymes

Beset by the metrical demon,
But grovelled by lack of a rhyme,
I turn to old Holland (Philemon)
Who wrote in Elizabeth's time.

For though he is now a back number
I've culled some delectable mem's
Of words that illumine his lumber—
Of really genuine grins.

Thus it's nice when your brains feeling
addled

Or when with your work depressed,
To be able to say that you've "baddled" (1)

Your time on a profitless guest.

Or if, when conditions all baffling,
Your touch or your utterance fails,
Tis a comfort to know that you're
"maffling" (2)

Your putts or your speech or your
tales.

Or again if you're called on to grapple
With problems that harass the soul,
By a steadfast refusal to "happle" (3)
Alone can you win your goal.

In fact, though incentives to grumbling
And shooing and hustling abound,
Be it yours to refrain from all "thrumbling" (4)

For so shall content be found.

So here's to the worthy Philemon
Who fills me with grateful regard,
For throwing a transient gleam on
The verse of a doggerel bard.

- (1) Baddled—Fooled away
- (2) Maffling—Bungling or stammering.
- (3) Happle—To wrangle.
- (4) Thrumbling—Squeezing or jostling.

Fish Stories

Upon the river's bank serene
A fisher sat where all was green,
And looked it.

He saw when light was growing dim
The fish, or else the fish saw him
And hooked it.

He took with high erected comb
The fish, or else the story, home,
And cooked it.

Recording angels by his bed,
Weighed all that he has done or said,
And booked it.

"The most interesting fact about the Thibetans is that they in no way resemble the neighboring Chinese, but are quite like the Americans. They are big, truculent, powerful men, who live simply and practise polyandry. four or five men taking one wife.

—American Paper

N. B. The procedure, however is different in Thibet these marriages are concurrent while in America they are consecutive.

"Ex-Service Man, unable to find regular employment, wishes to correspond with Homely young woman with small means, view matrimony.

Provincial Paper.

The Trial

The timid looking man stood facing the court, striving to appear defiantly at ease, as though caring nothing for the host of eager, questioning eyes fixed upon him.

Nervously he moistened his parched lips glanced rapidly at the waiting judges and the strangers in the public gallery, and opened his mouth as if to speak.

No word came. He was stricken almost dumb by the awful solemnity of the scene, and by the knowledge that his fate hung in the balance.

He knew that from the moment the oppressive silence was broken, every head would be craned forward to witness his discomfiture and the premonition of utter failure had settled upon him. Afraid of defeat and exposure he shrank from the ordeal.

Yet he realized, bitterly that exposure must come, and very soon. Desperately he glanced across at the woman, she was scarcely more than a girl, beautiful, who was responsible for his present unenviable position. Even now in the face of it all, he was forced to admit she was very beautiful, perhaps more alluring in appearance than when they had first met.

She caught his glance across the court, and smiled in return. Oh! he could have struck her dead in that instant! To think that she was brazen enough to smile at him now! Perhaps she would have cause to smile when the lies he had told her were laid bare!

Suddenly, he braced himself to action. Passing his tongue over his lips again, he spoke.

"Service", he said.

It was his first tennis tournament and he was taking first service. Oh! Why had he told her he could play?

Have You Heard Of:

An actress who has never lost her pearls?

A farmer who boasts of his crops?

An office boy who has never had a grandmother?

A milkman who doesn't believe in water?

A woman who refused the chance of a new hat?

A bookmaker who whispers?

A man who always say "No" to his barber?

A tramp who likes soap?

A commissionaire without a uniform?

A husband who doesn't make any excuses?

A wife who always believes them?

The Horse Shoe

Our day is done
And one by one
From street and road retiring
We flee before
The motors roar
The bicycle's back-firing.

We cannot stay
The nearing day
When last of all our number
The final horse
Warned off the course
Is stalled as useless lumber.

All we can do
Is cast a shoe
Whose pointed nails up sticking
Through dust and mire
Can pierce a tire
And stop some engine ticking.

—Punch.

And He's Keyed Up

"Why does a cat screech and wail on a back fence?"

"Full of fiddle-strings, you know."



VOTE FOR GUTHRIE

— AND —

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LIBERAL - CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE
FOR SOUTH WELLINGTON

POLLING DAY
THURSDAY OCTOBER 29TH

"Dominion wide prosperity on the farm, in the factory and in the home, is the one and only solution of our War and Railway debts, of the exodus of our boys and girls to the United States, of our ruinous taxation, and of our other burdens, from which four years of Mr. King's Government have given you no relief.

"The Conservative party offers this country five years of aggressive and economical government, and a stable and fair tariff, under which we can all achieve prosperity and stimulate immigration, bring back our people from the United States, expand our revenues and reduce taxation."—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

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Guelph, Ont.

Macdonald Notes

Continued from Page 63

Miss Lenore Anderson is taking her pupil work in the Sick Children's Hospital.

Misses Aileen Thompson, Jean Taber, Edith Johnson and Helen Simpson were the Judges of the cookery at the Fergus Fair on September 24th.

Household Economics. In your accounts you may put cosmetics under the heading of health, although some of them may be classed as amusements.

Most of the boys of Mills Hall have divided the "Mac" Hall girls into three classes, the clever, the beautiful and the Seniors.

The first meeting of the Athletic Executive was held in Macdonald Hall on September 24th, to make arrangements for field day sports.

At the Shore

The Pekingese is very brave!
He barks at each advancing wave
And, as crestfallen they recede,
Believes his barking did the deed.

DOMINION ELECTIONS

TO THE ELECTORS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—

I have been selected as the Liberal Candidate to contest the Riding of South Wellington in the Dominion Elections on October 29th. During the remaining three weeks before voting, I will endeavour to meet as many of the electors as is humanly possible. Public meetings, well advertised, will be held at convenient centres, so you will be informed as to who I am and for what I stand.

Touching briefly on these two points, permit me to say, I am a son of the Farm, having been born on a farm in Kent County, Ontario, where I lived and worked for 18 years. I taught a country school for three years, after which I was employed in Winnipeg, and farther West, for eight years, then to return East to Guelph to establish our present business of manufacturing and selling culverts and road machinery.

I stand firmly for the fullest possible development of our National Resources—the Farm, the Forest, the Sea, the Mine—believing that Industry, Trade and Commerce, likewise with them prosper. It is my earnest conviction that no other but a moderate policy will be acceptable alike to Eastern and Western Canada so as to accomplish national unity, and on this policy I respectfully appeal for your active support.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT W. GLADSTONE.

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Quality

The most urgent requirement in Canada's Agricultural Products

CANADA produces every year large quantities of wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, eggs, apples, potatoes, grass seed and clover seed that she cannot consume. Her natural outlet for these products is, of course, Great Britain—the one great consuming country of the world with an open market.

Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.

The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress themselves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the "grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on the British market.

"GRADING" means the classifying of products, whether they be hogs, butter, cheese, eggs, or anything else, into what might be called in a general way "BEST," "GOOD," "FAIR" and "POOR" classes.

These exact words are not used in describing the grades, but that is what is meant. The purpose served in grading is threefold.

(1) **EDUCATIONAL.** When the producer sees the relative quality of his product he is spurred on to maintain that quality if it is the "best" or to improve the quality where necessary.

(2) **FAIR PLAY.** When products are not graded the inferior article for

various reasons often brings as much as the superior article, and the credit and advantage of putting the superior product on the market is lost to the one who really deserves it.

(3) **FACILITATING TRADE.**

The dealers learn to have confidence in the article he is buying and buys more freely, because it is guaranteed by grading, and gradually everybody gets to know what the "best" article really looks like or tastes like. In short, grading brings about standardization and ensures to the producer the best price.

Canada now grades her cereals, grass seeds, hay, potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The results have been in every case beneficial and in some cases quite markedly so, even though the grading system has been in effect in some cases for only two or three years, thus:—

CHEESE—Grading began April 1st, 1923. Canadian cheese the year before had fallen into such disfavour on the British market that New Zealand cheese was quite commonly preferred. Today Canadian cheese commands cents per pound higher than New Zealand.

BUTTER—Grading began same time as for cheese. The reputation of our butter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian butter today, while not the best on the market, is rapidly improving in quality and gaining in reputation.

HOGS—Over two years ago the Department of Agriculture began to grade live hogs at the packing houses and stock yards. The 10% premium paid by the packers for "select" bacon hogs as against "thick smooths" as classed by departmental graders has

Grading Develops Market

done wonders to improve the quality of our hogs and develop the bacon industry.

Best Canadian bacon, which ordinarily was quoted two years ago from 10 to 18 shillings a long hundred-weight below Danish, has gradually grown in the estimation of the British wholesale buyer until it is now quoted at only from 1 or less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long hundred-weight below the best Danish.

This improvement in price is, of course, due to quality and has come about very gradually, the spread narrowing down by a shilling or two a month until now it is not at all a rare occurrence to see best Canadian selling on a par with the Danish article.

EGGS—Canada was the first country to grade and standardize eggs. These grades and standards apply not only to export, interprovincial and import shipments, but also to domestic trading.

The basis is interior quality, cleanliness and weight.

Standardizing Canadian eggs has established confidence between producer and consumer and between exporter and British importer, and has resulted in a greatly increased demand for the Canadian egg both at home and abroad.

Other products might be mentioned where grading has worked to the great advantage of the producer and to the advancement of Canadian agriculture.

Already Great Britain recognizes our store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples, and oats as the best she can buy.

It is for us to so improve our other products, particularly our butter and bacon, as to bring them also into this list of "the best on the British market" and consequently the highest priced.

Grading enabled us to do this for cheese, wheat, eggs and apples.

Grading is helping us to do it for butter and bacon.

Quality Counts

Quality is thus the first objective for the Canadian export trade, and then steady, regular supply. It is along these lines the Department of Agriculture is working by educational methods, and the result of this policy is seen in the growing volume of Canada's agricultural exports. Look at these figures:

Canada's Principal Exports of Farm Products

	1920-21	1924-25
Wheat (bus.)	129,215,157	191,764,537
Flour (bbls.)	6,017,032	11,029,227
Bacon and Hams (cwt.)	982,338	1,208,721
Beef Cattle	296,511	218,084
Butter (lbs.)	9,739,414	24,501,981
Cheese (cwt.)	1,366,203	1,269,632
Apples (bbls.)	1,358,499	1,406,237
Oats (bus.)	14,321,048	32,775,761
Barley (bus.)	8,563,553	22,820,434
Rye (bus.)	3,201,430	7,524,895
Bran Shorts and Middlings (cwt.)	819,781	3,667,038
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats (cwt.)	397,266	830,046
Clover Seeds (bus.)	179,255	417,907
Tobacco (lbs.)	200,153	3,531,422
Cream (gals.)	1,279,195	3,384,186
Flax Seed (bus.)	1,343,591	3,030,105

For further information and publications write

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

WHY NOT THE FARMER ?

It pays the merchant to advertise, why not the farmer?

It pays the city business man to use printed stationery, why not the farmer?

It pays the city hay and grain dealers to use printed shipping tags, why not the farmer?

It pays the banker and all city business men to use a typewriter in correspondence, why not the farmer?

It pays the city storekeeper to put out a bulletin board of what he has to sell, why not the farmer?

It pays the drygoods man to get rid of his unprofitable stock at any price, why not the farmer?

It pays the real estate dealer to fix up his salable property, why not the farmer?

It pays the raiser of fancy stock to keep only the best, why not the farmer?

It pays the city business man (printers included) to keep a profit and loss account, why not the farmer?

It pays the city business man to run his affairs on strictly business principles, why not the farmer?

THE HEART'S HEARTH

I ceased to love him long ago,
 I tell myself so every day,
 But deep within my heart I know,
 There is no truth in what I say.

And when we meet again by chance,
 My eyes, that smiled in other years,
 Can scarcely give him glance for glance,
 For they are filled with sudden tears.

So, sometimes when the fire is dead,
 And all the dancing gold is gone,
 Above the ashes gray as lead,
 A faint heat lingers on.

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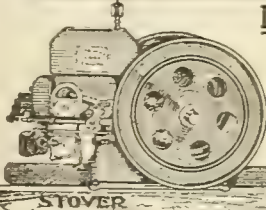
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Summer Reminiscences

A Letter from a Husband to a Wife on Her Vacation

My dear Wife:

Well, it is now nearly two weeks since you went away and, as I assured you when you left me home alone I am getting along all right. There is no need for you to worry at all about how things are going at home. I forgot to close the windows one day and when a heavy shower broke it rained in a little, but not much; only enough to soak the walls under the windows and take the varnish off the floor for ten feet or so.

I don't mind cooking my own meals at all, honey. Isn't it wonderful the number of times one can use the same frying pan without washing it? I cook mostly eggs, breaking the shells against the window sill and then running over to the gas range and letting the egg itself drop into the pan.

It is great sport trying to get from the window to the range before the egg runs out onto the floor, but I have only misjudged the distance a few times.

By the way what do you do with the eggshells after you get through with them? I don't suppose they are any good, and I throw them all into a cute little pile under the table, where you will find them when you return in case you save them.

I don't mind the dishes at all. I have only used about 200 plates, cups, saucers and a few dozen knives and forks so far and I have been very careful to be very orderly and pile them up neatly in the sink. It is simply amazing how many dirty dishes, pots and pans a man can get into a sink, isn't it my dear? I was surprised.

I had a bunch of the boys—only eight or ten—over the other night for a card game and one of 'em looked at the sink and called our home The House of a Thousand Dishes. Clever, I thought. I know you'll laugh.

They didn't dirty up the place any. "Wild Bill" Hicks dropped a lighted cigar on the carpet and burned a hole in it and Scotty Mitchell spilled a glass of gin onto the piano case, but it was all in good fun.

Well as you can see, my love, everything is running along just as if you were here and there is nothing for you to worry your little head about. You just stay there and have a good time.

Your loving husband,

AMOS Q. PIPP.

P.S.—What do you do when the sink gets stopped up?



Mirth is a shock-absorber. If we took every mishap seriously instead of laughing it off, our minds would be burdened with sorrows and life would be unbearable.

Employ your time in improving yourself by other men's writings; so you shall come easily by that what others have labored hard for.

—Socrates.

Good Things to Eat

Williams' Royal Maid

BREAD

Whole Wheat Bread

Cakes

Pastries

Chelsea and Cinnamon Rolls

Fancy Cakes for Parties and
Five O'Clock TeasImported and Domestic Fruits
Delicacies and ConfectioneryFancy Novelties for the Holiday
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Having your suit and overcoat tailored by Keleher and Hendley's means that you will have an absolutely perfect fit, in your own style preference, and of fabrics woven by the finest English and Scotch mills.

Right now is the time to select your material while they are plentiful.

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LUNCHEON 12 to 2

AFTERNOON TEA

SUPPER 5.30 to 10.30

MEALS A LA CARTE

OPEN SUNDAY
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Well, In That Case

Stude—"Sir, I want permission to be away three days after the end of vacation."

Dean—"Ah, you want three more days of grace?"

Stude—"No sir. Three more days of Gertrude."

As Clarence prepared to leave the house on Sunday evening his father inquired:

"Where are you going to-night?"

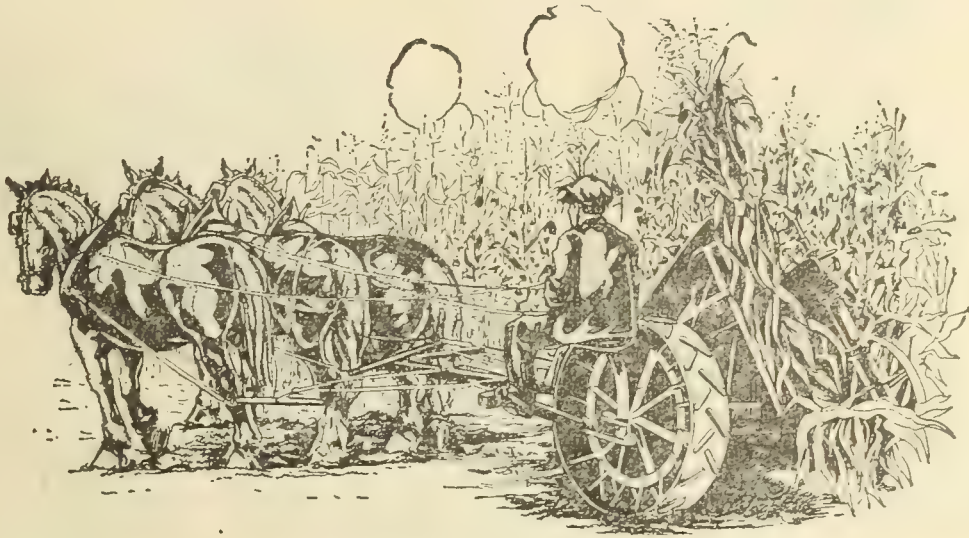
"I am on my way to worship," Clarence replied.

"I know that," said father, "but what's her name?"

A wealthy motorist, while touring through Georgia, drove up to a gasoline station and found the tender a lazy country boy.

"Hey, boy," said the motorist, "I want some gasoline. Get a move on you. You'll never get anywhere in this world unless you push. Push is essential. When I was young, I pushed and that got me where I am."

"Well, boss," said the boy, "I reckon as how you'll have to push again, 'cause we ain't got a drop of gas in the place."



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With its wide range of easily made adjustments for tying the bundle, the Massey-Harris Corn Binder is ideal for handling short or long as well as medium height corn crops. It handles the crop gently, having no packers to knock off ears and mutilate the stalks.

Freedom from side draft and neckweight is another feature of Massey-Harris Corn Binder that is much appreciated. This is obtained by placing the pole at the inner side of the drive wheel at the centre of draft.

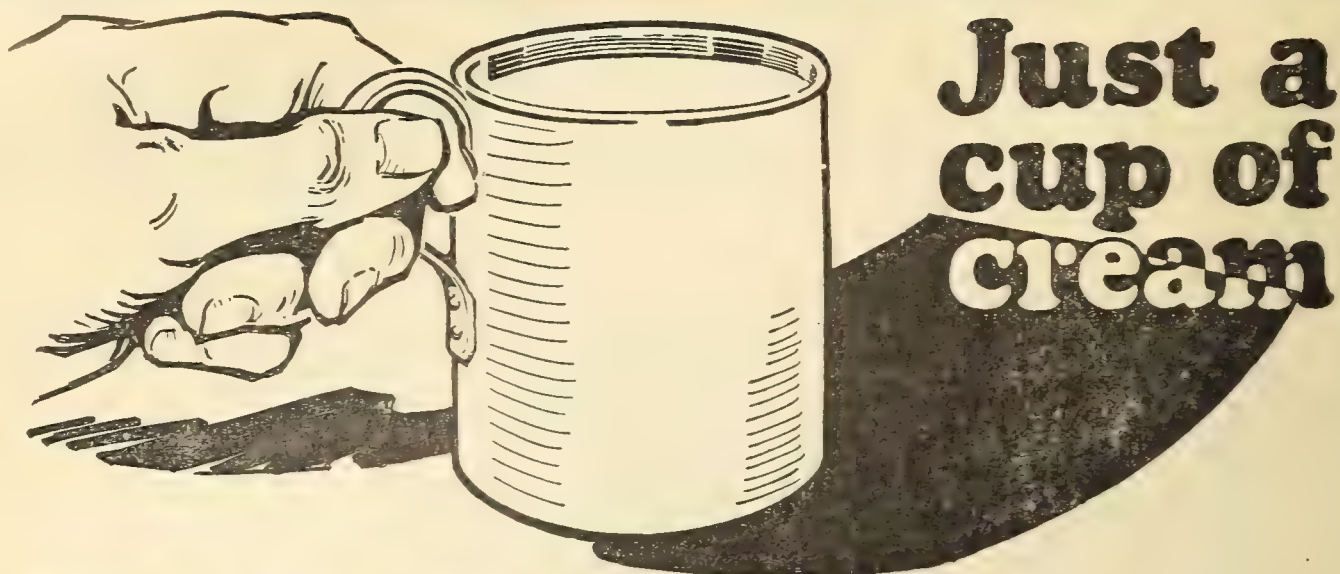
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**But it is Equal to —
6% interest on \$912.00**

A user of an old cream separator, which was apparently working all right, tried a new De Laval. Much to his surprise the new De Laval gave him a cupful of cream more at each separation. He figured he had been losing 15 cents worth of butter-fat a day, amounting to \$54.75 a year—and equal to 6% interest on \$912.00. Needless to say, the De Laval stayed. Nor is this an unusual case, as the same thing, and often greater loss, is occurring on thousands of farms.

**IMPROVED DE LAVAL --
WORLD'S BEST SEPARATOR**

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made — skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

THE DE LAVAL MILKER. If you milk five or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 25,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfaction.

Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Lavals. Sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval Agent, or write to the nearest De Laval office.

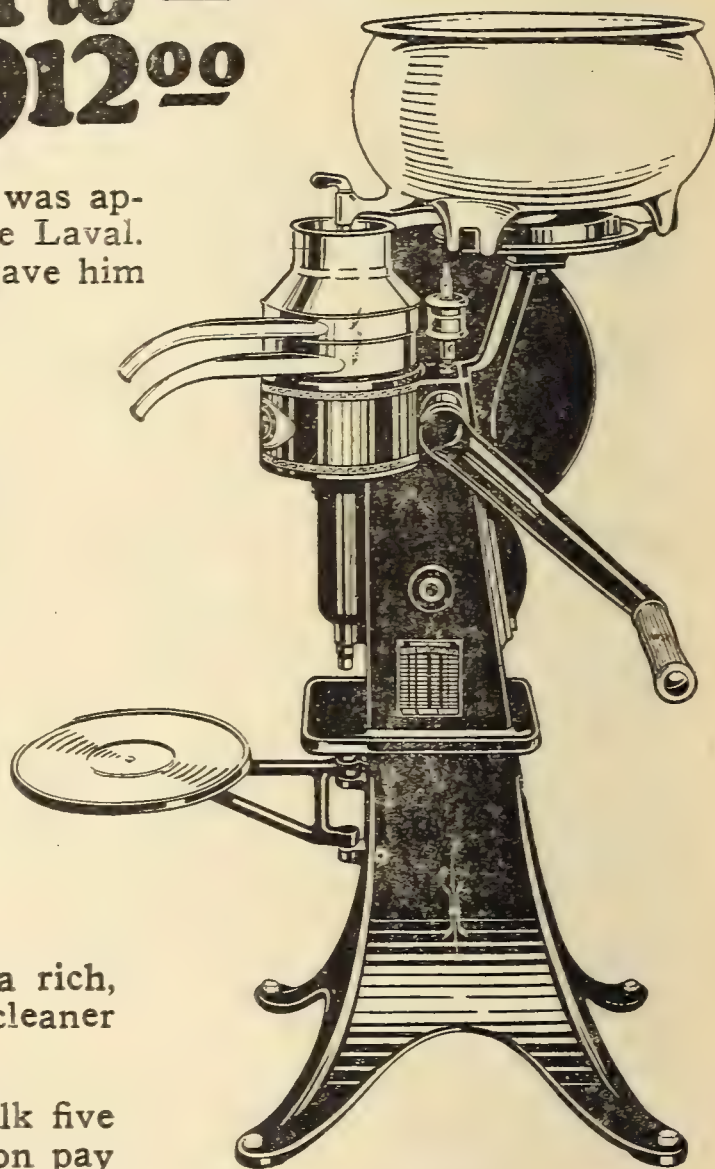
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NEW De Laval**

TODAY IS KING—

Far too many modern students and businessmen are thinking of yesterday, and planning for to-morrow.

However, To-day is King. To-day's problems must be solved, and although yesterday and to-morrow may assist or effect their solution. To-day demands immediate attention.

In no place is To-day more thoroughly and effectively King than in dairy cleaning operations. Future profit and past reputation in the marketing of milk and milk products depends solely on the cleanliness of To-day.

For over twenty years the use of

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Dairyman's
Cleaner and Cleanser

INDIAN IN CIRCLE



IN EVERY PACKAGE

has provided that sweet smelling, wholesome cleanliness that has made To-day's sanitation profitable for a steadily increasing number of dairies, creameries and cheese factories.

IT CLEANS CLEAN

The J. B. Ford Co.

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High School Boards and Boards of Education

Are Authorized by Law to Establish

INDUSTRIAL, TECHNICAL

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ART SCHOOLS

WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Day and Evening Classes may be conducted in accordance with the regulations issued by the Department of Education.

Theoretical and Practical Instruction is given in various trades. The schools and classes are under the direction of an Advisory Committee.

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Copies of the Regulations issued by the Minister of Education may be obtained from the Deputy Minister, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Toronto, December, 1921.

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GOODYEAR WELT SYSTEM
at **D. Campbell**

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The Highest Class Cafe in the City

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TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES
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General Dental Practice and X Ray Work
Over Guelph Trust Co.

Corner Wyndham and Cork Streets

Phones, Office 16, Residence 147

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China for Gifts, Toys and Dolls
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Phone 966. Sunday 385J
Store Open Evenings. Your Patronage
Appreciated.

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Artistic Photographers
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THE ROYAL CITY PRESS

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Pens. All kinds of Repairs.**W. G. Singer, - Jeweler** PHONE 1540-w
Wellington Hotel Block**John Armstrong**
Limited~~~~~
DRY GOODS
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**SHOEMAN**

FINE SHOES

DANCING PUMPS

BOUDOIR SLIPPERS

GYMNASIUM SHOES

FOOTBALL BOOTS

37 Lower Wyndham Street

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**YOUR'E WRITING HOME**

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Purchase that Stationery and Fountain  
Pen from our distinctive lines. For that  
gift—select from our new books.**C. ANDERSON & CO.**

Phone 256

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**WHAT A PRESIDENT COSTS**

---

While the President's salary is only \$75,000 and his travelling and entertainment allowance \$25,000, the Government spends over \$300,000 a year maintaining the country's First Family. The extra expense comes in maintaining the White House, grounds, and domestic and office staffs.

President Coolidge receives annually \$75,000, with an allowance of \$25,000 a year for travelling expenses and official entertainment. He is the only Government official not required to sign a pay roll. His salary check of \$6,250 a month is brought to the White House by a special messenger from the Treasury Department.

There is also a Presidential allowance of three thousand dollars for printing and binding, this being the only allowance at the disposal of the President in addition to the twenty-five thousand dollars for travelling and official entertainment.

The entertainment allowance does not include the constant hospitality extended by the President and his wife, who rarely sit down, even at breakfast, without having guests at the table with them. For this the President pays, even as you and I, out of his personal salary. It is also an expense that would not devolve upon any couple in private life, and a social burden that no man on a salary of seventy-five thousand dollars would, for a moment, attempt to carry.

—Liberty.

Look always on life and use it as a thing that is lent to you.

Spanish Proverb.

The Store Handy to the  
Street Car

## Murphy & Cartledge

Betsy Brown Candies Fresh  
Daily

All the Popular Magazines  
Next to Bond's Phone 2019

## Marshall's Drug Store

Our every effort is dominated by  
the one idea to serve you con-  
scientiously and to your entire  
satisfaction.

Marshall's Drug Store  
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## SAVE YOUR EYES

The man who Neglects his Eyesight, neg-  
lects happiness, health and learning cap-  
acity. Have your Eyes Examined



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you can best express your  
pleasure or sympathy by "Saying it with  
Flowers."

We specialize in Artistic Floral ar-  
rangements. Members of Florists' Tele-  
graph Association, Flowers delivered any-  
where. Phone 436

GILCHRIST'S FLOWER SHOPPE



Pierrette—"Why are you studying me  
so closely?"

Painter—"I am admiring your techni-  
que!"

Melbourne Punch, Australia.



"What was the name of the last station  
we stopped at, mother?"

"I don't know. Be quiet. I'm working  
out a cross-word puzzle."

"It's a pity you don't know the name,  
mother, because little Oscar got out of the  
train there!"

—Kasper, Stockholm.

Want Ads. "Good home wanted for  
two young Dutch girls where they can  
perfect their English and be one of the  
family."

—Daily Paper.

N. B. For Dutch girls they must be  
unusually slim.

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At Club Rates

**RUGBY, SOCCER,  
SPRINTING AND HOCKEY**

See Us First

**THE BIG SHOE STORE  
J. D. McARTHUR**

## COLE BROS. & SCOTT

29 and 31 Wyndham St.

Headquarters for Men's High Class  
Ready-to-Wear Clothing and  
Furnishings.

Ordered Clothing a Specialty  
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GUELPH**

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Will Develop, Print and Finish  
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furnish you with fresh  
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The Kind You'll Appreciate  
We carry a complete stock of  
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Artistic and Unique Designs

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GUELPH

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THE MOST UP-TO-DATE CAFE  
AND BANQUET HALL IN THE  
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Cafe, corner James and Vine Streets.  
Under the same management.

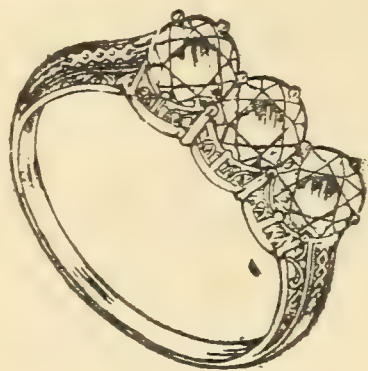
## LET US SHOW YOU OUR Eversharp Pencils and Waterman Pens

We have a nice selection of these  
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\$25 to \$500

**Savage & Co.**

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GUELPH

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as you like 'em

at

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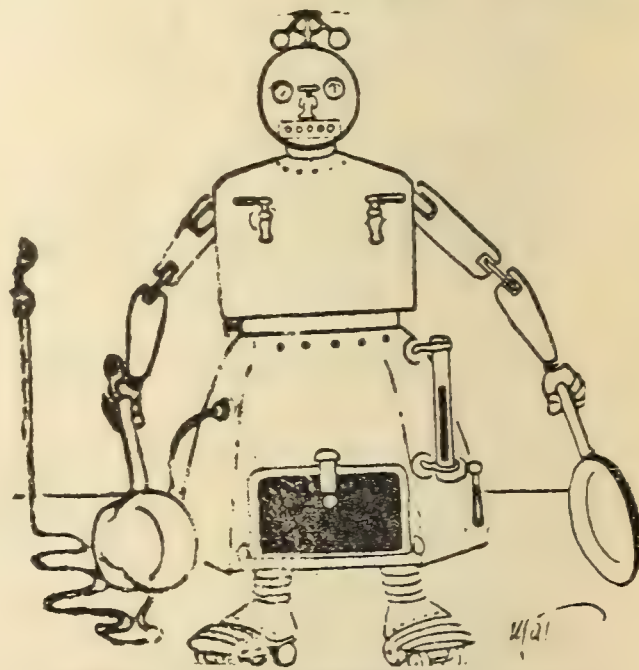


"Don't worry. I can cure your stomach catarrh."

"Do you understand it, doctor?"

"Rather! I have suffered from it for eight years!"

Kasper, Stockholm.



THE DOMESTIC SERVANT CRISIS  
The cook of the future.

—Journal Amusant, Paris.



AN UNEXPECTED WELCOME

"Oh, my dear Rosine! It's good of you to meet me with a bottle of whiskey!"

—Pele Mele, Paris.



PHONE 527

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Open every Afternoon and Evening, 1,000 leather and velour upholstered seats, perfect ventilation.

## The World's Greatest Screen Presentation

## The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

### Complete Banking Facilities

Manufacturers and business houses carrying their accounts with the Dominion Bank are assured of efficient service.

WE INVITE ACCOUNTS OF THE STAFF AND STUDENTS

### *Savings Department*

Interest allowed on deposits and paid or added to accounts twice a year.

GUELPH BRANCH  
A. E. GIBSON, MANAGER

Two Phones—835—269.

Our Aim—Always Better Service

## QUALITY THE BEST

HARDWARE, CUTLERY

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## PENFOLD Hardware Co.

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Implements



### PRECISION AND PERFECTION

We examine eyes with the proper scientific knowledge and the most modern facilities. We examine exactly into your vision-requirements. Here you find relief from imperfect eyesight.

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Savage Building, Guelph.

Phone 1091W.

## Guelph and Ontario Investment and Savings Society

# 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %

allowed on deposits

Subject to cheque withdrawal.

The students and faculty of the O. A. C. and Macdonald Institute are cordially invited to make use of the services of our Savings Department.

Office: Corner Wyndham and Cork  
Streets, Guelph

GEO. D. FORBES,  
President

J. M. PURCELL,  
Manager

## The Power to Please Popular Taste !

THERE'S ONLY ONE WAY TO  
GAIN PUBLIC FAVOR. THAT  
IS TO DESERVE IT. EVERY-  
BODY LIKES

## Our Candy

It is good to eat because the  
ingredients are wholesome.



# THE KANDY KITCHEN

## S. J. Wimpenny

TAILOR AND PRESSER

Men's Suits made to measure

# \$24.00

Contracts, \$1.50  
4 Suits

54 Cork St.

Stovel's Block

Phone 400



Wills  
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Deeds  
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Family  
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**U**SUALLY when fire breaks out it is too late to avert the loss of valuable papers locked up in a drawer in office or home.

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Don't put off renting a Safety Deposit Box until it is too late.

## The Royal Bank of Canada

G445

Guelph Branch - R. L. Torrance, Manager

### GEORGE WASHINGTON AND AGRICULTURE

In a new book on "George Washington, Country Gentleman," Paul Leland Haworth throws a light on a side of Washington's character that is often forgotten. Although a soldier and a statesman, Washington always "kept his feet on the soil." Perhaps no man of his generation did more to improve American agriculture, through the introduction of new crops and through his keen study of farming methods.

Washington was a thinking farmer, says New York Times in reviewing the book. He made a scientific study of agriculture as a vocation, and was often experimenting in an age of crude cultivation, with new methods and new devices. Dr. Haworth writes:

"He drew up elaborate plans for the rotation of crops on his different farms. Not content with one plan, he often drew up several alternatives;

(Continued on page xxx)

# Champions of the Live Stock World

EXHIBITED AT THE

## ROYAL WINTER FAIR

ROYAL COLISEUM, TORONTO, CANADA

**NOV. 13-21, Inclusive**

In four years the Royal Winter Fair has grown to be the largest livestock exposition in the world—where is gathered together the prize animals of all kinds and all breeds—where come the breeders and exhibitors from East, North, West and South—to this centre of development of the pure bred dairy cow.

Judges of national reputation, selected by the Breed Associations, will officiate in awarding the premiums in the various classes.

**EXHIBITORS!** It is up to you to help make the "1926 Royal" another big success. Your co-operation and entries will do it.

*List your Entries Early. Entry Lists Close Oct. 24.*

For advance information and prize lists write to A. P. WESTERVELT, General Manager, York Building, King and York Streets, Toronto, Canada.

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President.

D. O. BULL,  
Vice-President.

**REDUCED FARES ON ALL RAILWAYS**

calculated the probable financial returns from each, allowing for the cost of seed, cultivation and other expenses, and commented upon the respective advantages from every point of view of the various plans."

### Studied Crop Rotation

His study of the rotation of crops, of fertilizers and the best methods of avoiding plant diseases was persistent. In the America of his day, when there was a wanton waste of land and forest resources, he gave warning to the effects which such methods must produce.

Taking a summary view of the side of Washington's character which he depicts, Dr. Haworth writes:

"His agricultural career has its lessons for us, even though we should not do well to follow some of his methods. The lessons lie rather in his conception of farming as an honorable occupation capable of being put on a better and more scientific basis by the application of brains and intelligence; in his open-minded and progressive seeking after better ways. Many of his experiments failed, it is true, but for his time he was a great farmer, just as he was a great patriot, soldier and statesman."

—Farmer's Sun.

15 **AGNEW'S** 15  
Big Stores Big Stores

## **Boot Shops**

# **Footwear**

## **For Your Every Need**



Party Slippers that you will be proud to wear, Oxfords that make walking a pleasure, Gym Shoes for your sports program, in fact everything to be found in a first class Shoe Store and at "AGNEW'S" Low Price Level.



SPECIAL CLUB PRICES ON  
FOOTBALL AND OTHER  
ATHLETIC FOOTWEAR



# **Agnew's**

BOOT SHOPS

"Canada's Largest Shoemen"

22 Lower Wyndham St.

Phone 1787

## **Presenting for Autumn and Winter 1925-1926**

A Truly Aristocratic  
Collection of  
Women's and Misses

COATS, WRAPS,  
DINNER GOWNS,  
DANCE FROCKS,  
PARTY DRESSES,  
AFTERNOON AND  
SPORT FROCKS

also the

SMARTEST  
COSTUME ACCESSORIES

Garments that reflect a dignified, refined personality at prices shorn of extravagance

We cordially invite you to view this comprehensive collection of newer ideas as approved by Dame Fashion for 1925-26 without feeling the slightest obligation to purchase

# **FOSTER'S**

*Guelph's Foremost Fashion Shop  
Catering Exclusive to Women*

# Hales' Meat Market

Opposite MacDonalds

Phones 239, 649

"WHERE GOOD MEATS ABOUND"

**COOKED MEATS -- POULTRY**  
and the Choicest of Fresh Meats

Free Delivery to the College and College Heights twice daily.

Our Goods and Our Service do Satisfy.

## Kennedy's

For College  
Photographs

We carry a complete stock of  
Frames suitable for Photo-  
graphs. Enlargements care-  
fully made from Amateur Films



Phone 498



A Saxophone player is in his prime  
only for a period of about three years.

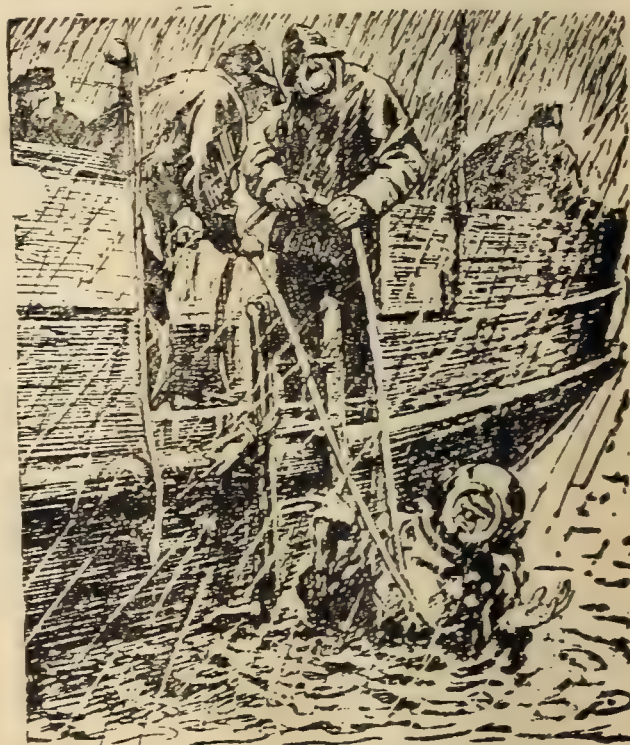
Wireless Paper.

Note. Some of the performers we  
know are apparently ignorant of this  
fact.



"Have you any hopes for the future?"  
"Yes. I have a rich uncle who has  
only two lives left!"

—Buen Humor, Madrid.



Diver (emerging from the deep)—"Hang  
it all! It's still raining!"

—Passing Show, London.

Please mention the O. A. C. REVIEW when answering Advertisements

# Liggett's Drug Store

18 LOWER WYNDHAM STREET

TOILETS CANDY STATIONERY

PATENTS FRENCH IVORY

KODAKS

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

SPECIAL THIS MONTH

*Hercules Self-Filling Fountain Pen*

14 Kt. Gold Nibs \$1.00.

Indian Points

# Capitol Theatre

GUELPH, ONT.

Direction

FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION

J. A. Stewart, Local Manager

THE HOME OF

## Capitol Entertainment

PLAYING

ONLY THE BEST IN PHOTO-PLAYS

AND

## Travelling Attractions

SEASON 1925-1926

PHONE 1900

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YOU CAN BUY IT AT BOND'S

**Spalding Sporting Goods**  
**LACQ**

You can paint and finish anything with it and it dries hard in half an hour.

**International Silver Plate**  
Old Colony, Ambassador & Anniversary Patterns

Delivery to O. A. C. Morning & Afternoon Daily

PHONE 1012

PHONE 1012

**The Bond Hardware Co. Limited**

"We Have What You Want"



## Kelly's

For Music and  
Musical Instruments

A Few Students Specials

|                        |         |
|------------------------|---------|
| A Splendid Ukuele..... | \$ 2.98 |
| Hawaiian Guitar .....  | \$15.00 |
| Tenor Banjo .....      | \$25.00 |
| Ukuele Banjo .....     | \$ 8.50 |

*Strings    Parts    Repairs*

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**MUSIC STORE**

33 Wyndham Street

Victor Records

The Bell Piano    Nordheimer Piano



COLLEGE MEN, we believe, come closer to knowing exactly what they want by way of clothes than anybody else. It's no part of our job to tell them what they ought to have, but it certainly is our job to get for them what they want. We do that. Strictly college clothes. Made according to the ideas of college men. By SOCIETY BRAND.

The ideal furnishings, too, to go with these distinctive clothes. At the Main Store, Lower Wyndham St. or the Branch Store, Upper Wyndham St.

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# D. E. Macdonald & Bros., Limited

Guelph's Leading and Largest Store

# Guelph Business Directory

The attention of the O. A. C. and Macdonald Students is drawn to the following Directory of Guelph Business and Professional men. Their advertisements help to make your magazine a success. They carry the best goods and give the best service you can obtain. It is only fair that you patronize them.

## Bakerys—

Brown's Bakery  
Robinson's Bakery

## Banks—

Dominion Bank  
Guelph and Ontario Investment  
and Savings Society.  
The Royal Bank

## Barbers—

College Barber Shop

## Battery Service—

City Battery Service

## Bicycles—

M. J. Brown

## Book Stores—

C. Anderson & Co.

## Bookbinding—

Burnell's

## Boots and Shoes—

Cosford's Shoe Store  
J. D. McArthur  
Thurston's  
Agnew's

## Cafes—

Dominion Cafe  
Central Cafe  
College Cafeteria

## Candy, Ice Cream, Hot Drinks—

The Kandy Kitchen  
The Peacock Candy Shop  
Murphy & Cartledge  
Russell Daly

## Cigar Stores—

Murphy & Cartledge  
Russell Daly

## Caterers—

The Kandy Kitchen  
Geo. Williams

## Cleaners and Pressers—

W. V. Bagg  
S. J. Wimpenny  
Pearl Laundry

## Confectionery—

Geo. Williams  
Robinson's Bakery

## Clothiers and Wurnishings—

Rollie Hewer  
D. E. Macdonald & Bros., Ltd.  
Powell's  
R. S. Cull  
Cole Bros. & Scott  
Keleher & Hendley  
W. V. Baggs  
S. J. Wimpenny  
Miller Wallace

## Dentists—

Dr. R. J. Rudell  
Dr. G. P. Britton  
Dr. D. M. Foster  
Dr. Ross H. Wing  
Dr. L. A. Garvey

You will be doing the Review a service if you tell these people you have read their advertisement.

# Guelph Business Directory

(Continued)

## Dry Goods & Ladies' Wear—

D. E. Macdonald & Bros., Ltd.  
Cole Bros. & Scot  
Foster's  
John Armstrong

## Druggists—

Marshall's  
Alex. Stewart  
Broadfoot  
Liggett's  
H. L. Wing

## Florists—

James Gilchrist  
Miss E. S. Marriott  
Earle Frid

## Fruits—

Jackson & Sons  
Geo. Williams  
Earle Frid

## Groceries—

Jackson & Sons  
Geo. Williams

## Hair-Dressing Parlors—

Mrs. F. MacKenna

## Hardware—

The Bond Hardware Co.  
Howden Hardware Co.  
Penfold Hardware Co.

## Insurance—

W. E. (Bill) Hamilton  
Sun Life

## Jewellers—

Savage & Co.  
Smith & Mahoney  
J. J. McTague  
W. G. Singer

## Lumber—

Guelph Lumber Co.

## Laundry—

Pearl Laundry

## Magazines and Newspapers—

Daly's  
Murphy & Cartledge

## Musical Instruments, Music, Etc.—

C. W. Kelly & Son.

## Machinery—

Pioneer Equipment

## Opticians and Optometrists—

Geo. Pringle  
A. D. Savage

## Photographers—

The Kennedy Studio  
O'Keefe Studio

## Printing—

Royal City Press  
The Gummer Press  
Wallace Printing Co.  
Kelso Printing Co.

## Radio Sets—

C. W. Kelly & Son.

## Shoe Repairing—

J. D. McArthur  
Campbell's Shoe Repair Shop  
Geo. Stovel's

## Tailors—

Keleher & Hendley

## Theatres—

Castle  
Capitol

## Tobacco Shops—

Murphy & Cartledge  
Daly's

## Meat Markets—

Hales' Meat Market  
Milton's Meat Market

## Furniture—

Smith's Furniture Store

The Kind of Printing You Want — The Way You Want It — When You Want It

# THE GUMMER PRESS

Printers, Bookbinders and Publishers

THE SIZE OF THE JOB MAKES NO DIFFERENCE  
GOOD SERVICE AND GOOD PRINTING  
CHARACTERIZE OUR WORK



GUMMER BUILDING

PHONE 872

GUELPH

Give Your Hens A Square Deal, Feed

# PIONEER POULTRY FOODS

Chick Food,  
Growing Mash,  
Scratch Food,

More Eggs  
and  
Better Birds

Laying Mash,  
Fattening Mash,  
Pigeon Food,

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.

# W. V. BAGG

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*Phone 808*

*49 Quebec West*

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## Cleaner and Presser--- Alterations

*Suits or Overcoats Pressed 50c*

*Monthly Contracts Per Month \$1.50*

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*Agent*

SCOTLAND WOOLEN MILLS

Suit—\$25.00—O'Coat

*Made to Order*

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Represented by C. F. GRIFFENHAM.

# Short Courses in Agriculture at Ontario Agricultural College, 1926

## STOCK AND SEED JUDGING—

Two Weeks—January 12th, January 23rd.

## POULTRY RAISING—

Four Weeks—January 12th, February 6th.

## BEEKEEPING—

(a) Two Weeks—January 12th, February 6th.

(b) One Week—May 17th, May 21st.

## DRAINAGE AND DRAINAGE SURVEYING—

Two Weeks—January 12th, January 23rd.

## HORTICULTURAL COURSES—

(a) Floriculture and Landscape Gardening—January 25th, February 6th.

(b) Fruit and Vegetable Growing—February 8th, February 26th.

## DAIRY COURSES—

(a) Course for Factory Cheese and Buttermakers—January 4th, March 19th.

(b) Cow-Testing—January 11th, January 22nd.

(c) Farm Dairy—January 25th, February 5th.

(d) Factory Milk and Cream Testing, including Factory Management and Accounts—February 8th, February 19th.

(e) Condensed and Powdered Milk—February 22nd, March 5th.

(f) Market Milk, including Mechanical Refrigeration—March 8th, March 19th.

(g) Ice Cream, including Mechanical Refrigeration—March 22nd, April 2nd.

(h) Creamery and Cream Grading Course, together with Cheesemaking and Mechanical Refrigeration—March 23rd, March 25th.

## FARM POWER, including tractors, gasoline engines, etc.—

Two Weeks—January 26th, February 6th.

## *The College Can Serve You Well*

Sixteen large buildings are used for lecture and laboratory practice. Large farms and barns. Full farm equipment. Fine herds and flocks.

Large orchards, gardens and campus. Large and well equipped dormitories, dining hall and gymnasium. A staff of sixty-five professors, lecturers and demonstrators.

If interested ask for Short Course Calendar.

**J. B. REYNOLDS, M. A.,**  
President.

**A. M. PORTER, B. S. A.,**  
Registrar.